

THE  
NATURAL HISTORY  
OF  
BRITISH INSECTS;  
EXPLAINING THEM  
IN THEIR SEVERAL STATES,  
WITH THE PERIODS OF THEIR TRANSFORMATIONS,  
THEIR FOOD, ŒCONOMY, &c.  
TOGETHER WITH THE  
HISTORY OF SUCH MINUTE INSECTS  
AS REQUIRE INVESTIGATION BY THE MICROSCOPE.  
THE WHOLE ILLUSTRATED BY  
COLOURED FIGURES,  
DESIGNED AND EXECUTED FROM LIVING SPECIMENS.

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BY E. DONOVAN, F.L.S.

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MDCCCVI.



## ADVERTISEMENT.

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AS a general history of the Entomological productions of Great Britain, this Work has been long acknowledged the most copious hitherto submitted to the Public. The first part, comprising no less than ten volumes, having already appeared in monthly numbers, the author does not conceive it in any respect incumbent on him to enlarge on its pretensions to notice. Whatever may be its merits, the author must, in candour, allow they have been amply appreciated by the liberality of that public, who, for the space of ten years, were pleased to sanction it with the best testimony of their approbation. The publication of this work has been some time discontinued, but the occasion of this delay is sufficiently known. The Author had then fulfilled his first engagements, so far as related to this work, and was unwilling to trespass beyond the limits those engagements prescribed.—He stated, notwithstanding, at the conclusion of the work, that no consideration should permit him to entirely abandon his entomological pursuits: that his attention would be directed to a science in which the past indulgence of the public had induced him to believe he might yet be useful; and that, should a number of new and valuable insects occur, they would be certainly added in a supplemental form to improve the former work. Since that period, the author has been led to conceive, his endeavours might not prove unacceptable in  
elucidating

elucidating the science of British Entomology, upon a still more extensive scale than even this suggestion intimated; and it is under this idea, he once more solicits the attention of his former subscribers and the public, in favour of a second part of his original undertaking.

The object of the ten preceding volumes was avowedly to comprehend a selection only of the most beautiful, or otherwise particularly interesting species of insects from all the various classes, but more especially from that of the Lepidopterous tribes; more was not promised, and could not have been expected. When, therefore, the author ventures to extend the limits of his original design, the motives for it should be unequivocally stated. It is not upon the addition merely of a few select subjects omitted in the former work, either in a supplemental, or any other form, that he now conceives he ought to rest his claims to further notice, but by declaring what it is his intention to fulfil; that the future volumes, with the preceding, shall comprise, collectively, a general history, and elucidation in appropriate descriptions, and figures, of the whole ENTOMOLOGIA BRITANNICA, so far as his own cabinet, and the obliging communications of his friends will permit. —And here the author begs leave to state, that the time elapsed since the conclusion of the former part of the work has been employed in a manner best calculated to give effect to this design. Independently of many valuable acquisitions collected by himself and various friends in remote parts of the kingdom, he has the satisfaction to observe, that two entire cabinets, of eminent celebrity, have been lately added to that which he before possessed.

The first of those collections is of the utmost consequence to the scientific Entomologist, as must be admitted, when it is observed to be the genuine cabinet of British Insects, formed by the late Mr. D. Drury, the patron of Harris, and father, as he may be truly deemed, of practical Entomology in this country :—a cabinet, the result of thirty years, industriously and most ardently devoted to this pursuit, and combining the united information and discoveries of almost every other English Aurelian for a long period of time.—And even after naming this, perhaps the first established cabinet of any note in England, it will not appear trivial to mention the other, that of the late Mr. Green, of Westminster, a collector well known to the practical Entomologists of the present day, as inferior to few, if any, in his zealous and persevering attachment to this subject. The posthumous labours of two or three other collectors might be likewise named, as at this time enriching the author's cabinet, and one especially of Kentish Insects, collected in the neighbourhood of Faversham; but enough the author presumes has been already said, to prove that he has been no less successful than assiduous, in availing himself of such pre-eminent advantages, and that he has ultimately amassed together, such a collection of the Entomological productions of this country, as may enable him to render the continuation of his Natural History of British Insects so far respectable as to gratify every moderate share of expectation.

And lastly, the author trusts, that in thus proceeding upon an enlarged and comprehensive plan towards the elucidation of this pleasing department of British  
 Natural

Natural History, he will merit the liberal countenance, not only of every Entomologist, but of every friend to the pursuits of science; and be enabled, through their kind communications, to bring forward and complete, a more copious, interesting, and useful work, than can even now be anticipated.









THE  
NATURAL HISTORY  
OF  
BRITISH INSECTS.

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PLATE CCCLXI.

SPHINX CAROLINA.

YELLOW SPOTTED UNICORN HAWK-MOTH.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ somewhat prism-formed, and thickest in the middle: tongue most commonly exerted: feelers two: wings deflected.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings clouded, entire, posterior margin dotted with white: abdomen with five (or six) pair of fulvous spots.

SPHINX CAROLINA: alis integris omnibus margine postico albo punctato, abdominis ocellis sex parium fulvis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 2. 798. 7.—*Muf. Lud. Utr.* 346.—*Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2377. 7.

SPHINX CAROLINA. *Fabr. Ent. Syst. T. 3. p. 1 p. 363. n. 25.*

SPHINX 5-MACULATUS, the yellow spotted UNICORN. *Haw. Lep. Brit. 59. Sp. 3.*

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We are happy to embrace the present opportunity of presenting our readers with a figure of this magnificent species of Hawk-Moth, as a new British Insect, upon the best and most unquestionable authority. We have a specimen of it among the British Sphinges, in the cabinet of the late Mr. Drury, now in our possession, with a manuscript note affixed, informing us that this identical insect was taken in the neighbourhood of London, and brought to him alive some few years ago\*. The figure accompanying this description will afford a better idea of the beauty of this valuable acquisition, than any words we can employ; it is represented precisely in its natural size, and as nearly resembling it in markings, and colours, as the fidelity of the pencil will admit.

When we say the figure of this insect is submitted for the first time as a British species, we wish to be understood as speaking of the figure only, for the very specimen under consideration at this time has been already described as a British insect, and the species itself is perfectly well known as an exotic, or extra-european kind, to most entomologists. It is this specimen that Mr. Haworth mentions in his recent essay on the Lepidoptera of Great Britain, and upon the sole authority of which he inserted it in that work as a new British

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\* The label alluded to, refers to two specimens, namely, our present insect, and one of *Sphinx Convolvuli*, both which are mentioned in the following words, inscribed in the hand-writing of Mr. Drury. "One of the above species is certainly different from the *Sph. Convolvulus*. The difference is manifestly discernable. They were alive when first brought to me, one about the year 1776, the other 1788."—It is obviously impossible to collect from the tenor of this memorandum, which of the two insects he received first, but this we may rest persuaded of, that he obtained the living specimen of our new British species either in the year 1776, or 1788.

Insect. We have, however, still further to observe, that although it was unique as *British* at the time Mr. Haworth described it from Mr. Drury's cabinet, it is not so at present, another collector, as Mr. Haworth informs us, having captured a specimen of it very lately in the vicinity of Little Chelfea, near which place it proves, upon pretty accurate information that Mr. Drury's specimen was also taken.

These are our authorities for considering the species as British, and of course as claiming a very distinguished place in the present work, not less on account of its magnitude, than its beauty and rarity. That it is occasionally found in Britain is sufficiently obvious, but there are circumstances attending its history that leave some doubts upon our mind, whether we ought not rather to consider it as a naturalized species, than as an *aborigine*, at the same time that the absolute impossibility of deciding this doubtful particular must be acknowledged.—In America, we well know, it is far from uncommon, and being naturally a hardy species, there is at least a possibility of the parent stock of the English brood having been originally introduced into this country with the cargoes of some American vessels.

This being the true *Sphinx Carolina* of Linnæus, an insect so very clearly ascertained both from the Linnean description of it, and from the figure quoted in the works of Merian, we cannot avoid expressing some surprise, that Mr. Haworth, in his recent publication above-mentioned, should have deemed it altogether a new species. The circumstance of Mr. Drury's specimen having only five pair of lateral spots on the abdomen, instead of six as Linnæus remarks in speaking of his *Sphinx Carolina*, may perhaps have led to this error; for in every other particular Linnæus is surely too expressive to be easily mistaken. So far as relates to the number of those yellow lateral spots, the Linnean definition must be understood with some latitude, for Linnæus would certainly have been more correct in stating five spots on each side to be the usual number, instead of six. All the specimens of *Sphinx Carolina* that have occurred to our own observation, have been uniformly marked with five pair of la-

teral spots only, with the exception of one or two large females, in which there was a slight appearance of a sixth pair; a few fulvous hairs appearing below the black band on each side the sixth annulation of the abdomen.

The larva of this insect is green, with lateral spiracles on every segment, surrounded by a purple ring, and the caudal spine is of the same colour. According to Fabricius the larva feeds on the Tobacco plant: Mr. Abbot also confirms this fact in his history of the Insects of New Georgia, so that whatever it may subsist upon in this country, we must conclude the Tobacco plant to be its natural food. In America we are informed, that it is really distinguished by the name of *Tobacco Moth*.





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# P L A T E CCCLXII

## FIG. I. I.

### COCCINELLA OBLONGO-GUTTATA.

OBLONG-SPOTTED LADY COW.

COLLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ clavated, club solid: anterior feelers femicordated: thorax, and wing-cafes margined: body hemisphærical: abdomen beneath black.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Shells red; with lines and dots of white.

COCCINELLA OBLONGO-GUTTATA: coleoptris rubris: lineis punctisque albis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 584. 38.—*Faun. Succ.* 496.—*Gmel.* 1660. 38.

COCCINELLA OBLONGO-GUTTATA. *Fabr. Spec. Inf. I.* 103. 57.—*Mant. I.* 60. 79.—*Ent. Syst. I. p.* 1. 296. 91.  
*Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p.* 162. *sp.* 34.  
*Degeer*, 5. 384. 19.  
*Panz. Ent. Germ.* 146. 50.  
*Schaeff. Icon. t.* 9. *f.* 10.

This

This appears on the credit of most writers to be a rare insect. Our specimen was taken in Kent. It is said to inhabit the Pine, *Pinus sylvestris*.

We should in particular observe that the prevailing or ground colour of the wing-cases and thorax in our specimen is not red as the species is usually described, but rather of a light or testaceous brown, at the same time that its variegations of white marks and spots agree with the Linnæan description of the insect.

The smaller insect at Figure I. is of the natural size.

## FIG. II. II.

### COCCINELLA TREDECIM-PUNCTATA

13-DOT LADY COW.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

#### SYNONYMS.

Shells yellow, or red, with thirteen black dots; body oblong.

**COCCINELLA 13-PUNCTATA:** coleoptris luteis: punctis nigris tredecim, corpore oblongo. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 582. 20.—*Fn. Suec.* 481.—*Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1653. 20.—*Fabr. Syst. Ent.* 83. 25.—*Spec. Inf. I.* 99. 38.—*Mant. I.* 58. 54.—*Ent. Syst. I. p.* 1. 279. 61.—*Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p.* 156. *fp.* 19.—*Panz. Ent. Germ.* 139. 27.—*Degeer. V.* 375. 9.

La coccinelle rouge à treize points noir, et corcelet rouge à bande.  
*Geoffr. Inf. I. p.* 324. *fp.* 7.

Linnaeus,

Linnaeus, and after him Fabricius, and several other writers, describe this insect as having the superior surface yellow with black spots. This is commonly the colour, but it also occurs pretty frequently of a reddish as well as yellow colour, and even sometimes assumes a vermillion tint as brilliant as the common Lady Cow. *Coccinella septem-punctata*. Geoffroy describes it as being of a red colour. This kind is found among plants; is said to inhabit *Armoracia*.

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## F I G. III.

## COCCINELLA SEPTEM-NOTATA.

SEVEN-DOT RED LADY COW.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Oblong: wing cases red with seven black spots on each: margin of the thorax and two dots white.

COCCINELLA 7-NOTATA: oblonga coleoptris rubris: punctis septem nigris, thoracis margine punctisque duobus albis. *Fabr. Ent. Syst. I. p. 1. 275. 43.*

*Panz. Faun. Germ. 187. 20.*

*Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p. 153. sp. 11.*

COCCINELLA MUTABILIS. *Payk. Faun. Suec. 2. 39. 40.*

COCCINELLA CONSTELLATA. *Laich. 121. 6.*

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An elegant species, and not very common. Its *habitat* unknown. This insect is evidently different from the Linnaean *Coccinella 7-punctata*, already figured in this work\*, but to which it bears a remote resemblance.

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\* *Brit. Inf. Pl. 39. f. 5.*

P L A T E   CCCLXII.

FIG. IV. IV. V. V.

COCCINELLA 24-PUNCTATA.

24-DOT RED LADY COW.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wing-cases red, with twenty-four black spots.

**COCCINELLA 24-PUNCTATA** : coleoptris rubris: punctis nigris viginti quatuor. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 583. 28.—*Fn. Suec.* 487.—*Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1655. 28.

**COCCINELLA 24-PUNCTATA.** *Fabr. Syst. Ent.* 84. 33.—*Spec. Inf. I.* 101. 47.—*Mant. I.* 59. 66.—*Ent. Syst. I. p.* 1. 281. 72.  
*Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p.* 159. *fp.* 26.  
*Panz. Ent. Germ.* 142. 37.

**La Coccinelle rayée,** *Geoffr. Inf. I.* 326. *n.* 11.  
*Degeer Inf. V.* 381. 14.

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Two distinct varieties of this variable species are figured in our plate, fig 4 and 5, one of which has the black dorsal dots of a small size, the other large. This species is commonly found on flowers.











## P L A T E CCCLXIII.

## FIG. I.

## PHALÆNA POTAMOGATA.

CINEROUS CHINA MARK MOTH.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ tapering from the base : wings in general deflected when at rest. Fly by night.

\* GEOMETRA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings cinereous, with white spots : anterior pair obsoletely reticulated.

PHALÆNA POTAMOGATA : feticornis alis cinereis albo maculatis : anticis obsolete reticulatis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 873. 275.—*Fn. Suec.* 1299.  
*Fabr. Ent. Syst. T.* 3. p. 2. p. 213. *sp.* 313.

The larva of this species is supposed to feed principally on the *Potamogaton natans* from which circumstance it has been called specifically Potamogata. It appears early in the month of June in the

winged state hovering about aquatic plants in ditches, and other watery places. This is a very common species, and is frequently found drowned, and lying on the surface of the water where aquatic plants are abundant.

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## FIG. II.

## PHALÆNA STAGNATA.

PEARL CHINA MARK.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

PHALÆNA STAGNATA: wings white, with two irregular common subfuscous bands; the outer one furcating from the middle of the anterior wings to the costal margin.

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The general colour of this insect is a beautiful delicate white, with a perlaceous hue. The transverse fuscous bands are so disposed on the anterior wings as to give it somewhat of a reticulated appearance, but less so than in *Phalæna Potamogata*, and several other species of *China-marks*, as English collectors denominate them. The bands on the posterior wings are not in any manner reticulated. This does not appear to be a very common species.











PLATE CCCLXIV.

FIG. I. I.

PHALÆNA ARCUANA.

CURVE-BANDED TORTRIX-MOTH.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ gradually tapering from the base to the tip: wings in general deflected when at rest. Fly by night.

\* TORTRIX.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings yellowish-brown, with three silvery curved bands; and a black spot in the disk, on which are three silvery dots.

TORTRIX ARCUANA: alis luteis: fasciis tribus arcuatis maculaque disci atra; punctis tribus argenteis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 877. 296. *Fn. Sv.* 1317.

PHALÆNA ARCUANA. *Fabr. Sp. Inf.* 2. p. 281. n. 31. *Mant. Inf.* 2. p. 230. n. 53.—*Ent. Syst. T.* 3, p. 2. p. 260. n. 72.

*Clerk-Phal. tab.* 10. *fig.* 2.

*Phalena arcuana* is an insect of uncommon beauty. The general colour of the anterior wings is yellowish brown, or testaceous, varied with darker towards the exterior margin, and transversely striped with silvery: there are also at the base two remarkable arched, or incurvated silvery lines. In the disk, a little inclining towards the inner margin, is a broad space, of a pale yellow colour, in the center of which is a black spot, enriched with three silvery dots. The lower wings are obscure.

This insect is found on the nut tree in its perfect state: its transformations are not clearly known.

## FIG. II. II.

### PHALÆNA DIMIDIANA.

BROWN AND ORANGE WING TORTRIX-MOTH.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

**TORTRIX DIMIDIANA:** anterior half of the first wings fuscous, posterior testaceous-orange, with four short silvery lines on the exterior margin.

This little moth, which we are inclined to consider as an undescribed species, is little more than one third the size of the preceding insect. The fuscous, and rich testaceous-orange of the anterior wings, appear perfectly distinct and independent of each other at the base and apex of the wing, but unite and blend together about the middle, or a little inclining towards the posterior end: the whole surface has a slightly gilded, or metallic gloss.

FIG.

F I G. III. III.

PHALÆNA NEBULANA.

BLACK-CLOUDED TORTRIX-MOTH.

*SPECIFIC CHARACTER.*

TORTRIX NEBULANA: anterior wings sub-testaceous, and varied: the clouds in the disk, and marginal spots, deep fuscous.



Taken in Darent Wood, Dartford, in July. This is a new species.













PLATE CCCLXV.

FIG. I. I. II. II.

CHRYSOMELA GRAMINIS.

GREAT GRAMINIFEROUS CHRYSOMELA.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ moniliform, thicker at the extremity: head inserted: thorax marginate: wing-veins immarginate: body in general ovate and convex.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Green-blue, polished: antennæ and legs same colour.

CHRYSOMELA GRAMINIS: viridi-cærulea nitida, antennis pedibusque concoloribus. *Linn. Fn. Suec.* 509.—*Linn. Syst. Nat.* 587. 7.—*Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1670. 7.

CHRYSOMELA GRAMINIS. *Fabr. Syst. Ent.* 96. 9.—*Sp. Inf. I.* 118. 16.—*Mant. I.* 68. 21.—*Ent. Syst. I. p.* 2. 314. 33.

CHRYSOMELA GRAMINIS. *Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p.* 172. *fp.* 6.

Le grand Vertubleu *Geoffr. I.* 260. 10.

Two very remote kinds, or varieties, of *Chrysomela graminis*, are shewn in the present plate; the first is of the usual sort, green glossed with gold, and which in some specimens is of inimitable splendour: the other is smaller, and of a rich and deep blue, similar to some individuals of *Chrysomela Alni*, but from which it may be at once distinguished by being destitute of the impressed, or excavated dots, on the wing-cases so apparently in that species; and by having the legs and antennæ partaking of the same colour as the rest of the body, while those parts in *Alni* are black.

According to Geoffroy, *Chrysomela Graminis* is found on the Galeopsis, Lamium, and other labiose plants. Linnæus names it specifically *graminis* from its feeding upon grass, in which particular he has been followed by most writers. The smaller figures 1 and 2, denote the natural size.

### FIG. III. III.

## CHRYSOMELA RUFICORNIS.

RUFIOUS-HORNED CHRYSOMELA.

\* *Section Altica posterior Thigh very thick.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Blue; head, thorax, antennæ, and legs rufous: wing-cases with crenate striæ.

*CHRYSOMELA RUFICORNIS*: *cærulea*, capite thorace antennis pedibusque rufis, clytris crenato-striatis. *Marsh. Ent Brit. T. I. p. 199. 70.*

GALLERUCA

GALLERUCA RUFICORNIS: cærulea capite thorace antennis pedibusque rufis, elytris crenato-friatis, *Fabr. Ent. Syst. I. p. 2. 32. 96.*

*Panz. Faun. Germ. 21, 12.*

ALTICA RUFICORNIS *Panz. Ent. Germ. 179. 19.*

CHRYSOMELA cæruleo-friata *De Geer V. 343. 48.*

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Habitat of this little species unknown.

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## FIG IV. IV.

### CHRYSOMELA RUFIPES.

RUFIOUS-LEGGED CHRYSOMELA,

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Oblong: blue; head, thorax, legs, and antennæ rufous.

CHRYSOMELA RUFIPES: cærulea obovata, capite thorace pedibus antennisque rufis. *Linn. Syst. Nat. 595, 65.—Faun. Suec. 545.—Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat. 1695. 65.*

ALTICA RUFIPES. *Fabr. Syst. Ent. 114. 14.*

GALLERUCA RUFIPES. *Fabr. Ent. Syst. I. p. 2. 32. 94.*

CHRYSOMELA RUFIPES. *Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p. 198. sp. 68.*  
*De Geer Inf. 5. 343. 47. t. 10. f. 11.*  
*Panz. Ent. Germ. 179. 17—Faun. Germ. 21. t. 10.*

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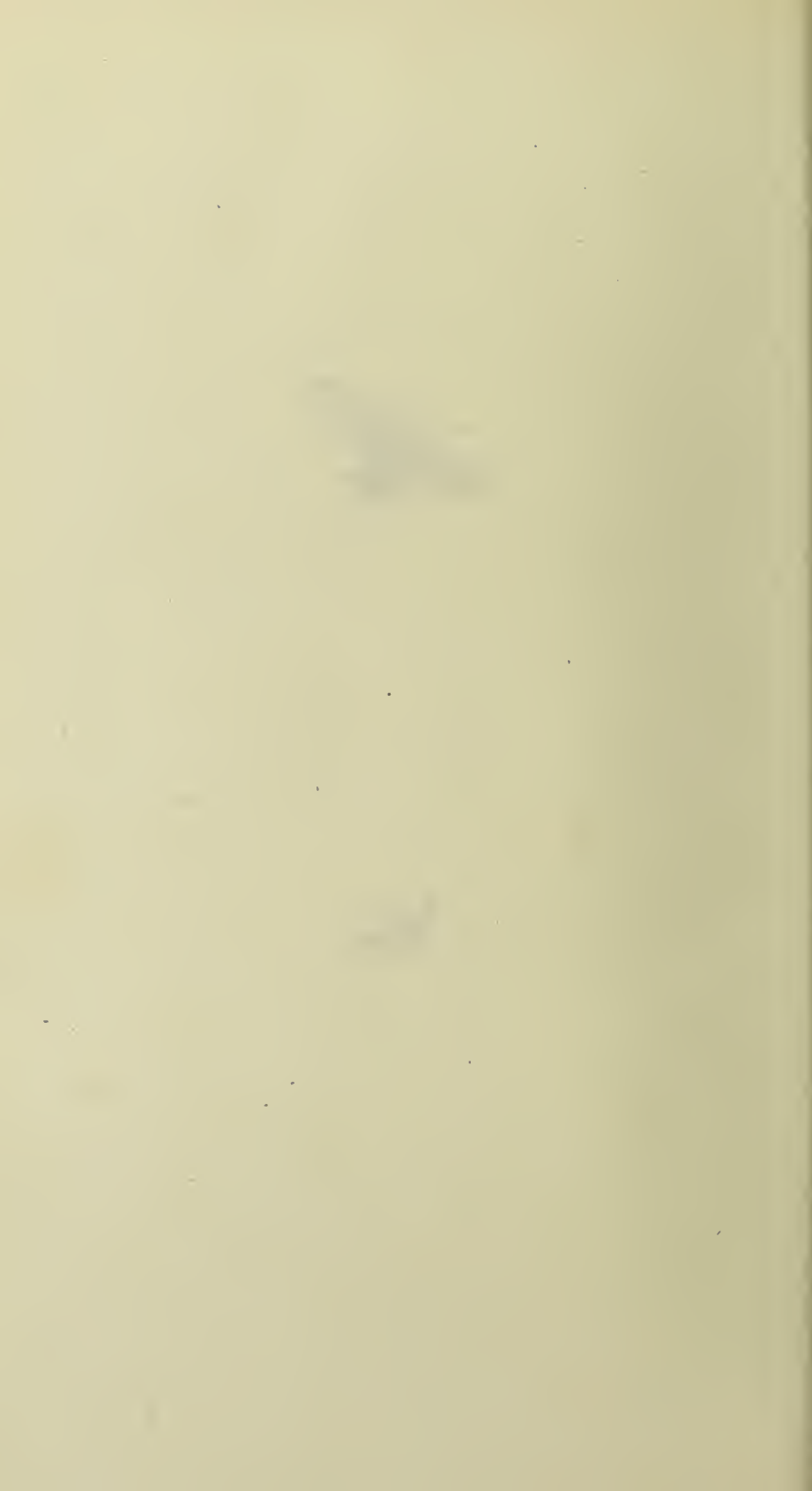
This is a small and rather uncommon species. Taken in Kent. Inhabits plants.











## P L A T E CCCLXVI.

## MUSCA PULCHELLA.

STRIPED-WING MUSCA.

DIPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Mouth with a soft exerted fleshy proboscis, and two unequal lips : sucker beset with bristles : feelers short, and two in number, or sometimes none : antennæ usually short.

\* *Section, Antennæ a naked bristle.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Downy, cinereous: disk of the wings yellowish-brown, with a flexuous white hyaline stripe.

MUSCA PULCHELLA: antennis fetariis pilosa cinerea alarum disco fusco flavescente: vitta flexuosa albo-hyalina. *Fabr. Ent. Syst. T. 4. p. 352. sp. 167.*

Musca pulchella antennis fetariis pallida testacea pilosa alis patulis late flavo nigro fasciatis. *Rossi. Fn. Etrusc. 2. 514. 1528. tab. 8. fig. 6. mal.*

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The Fabrician Entomological work above-mentioned, affords a copious and distinct account of this elegant species of Musca. Fabricius met with it in the cabinet of M. Bosc, and observes that

it inhabits Gardens in Italy. Two years previous, however, to the appearance of *Entomologia Systematica*\*, Roffius had described and figured this species in his *Fauna Etrusca*†, as an Italian insect, so that the latter must be considered as the first describer of it. Probably it has not been noticed by any other continental writer since‡: as a native of Great Britain it is certainly undescribed.

*Musca pulchella* we must esteem as a very scarce insect in this country. Our specimens were taken in the Wilds of Kent, near Faversham, and it has occurred, though rarely, as we are informed, nearer the vicinity of London.

The upper figure in the plate exhibits an enlarged representation of this curious insect in a flying position, the natural size appears below.

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\* 1792.

† Published in 1790.

‡ Gmelin omits this and many other very interesting insects described by Fabricius, which we might expect to find in his improved edition of the Linnæan *Systema Naturæ*.











PLATE CCCLXVII.

FIG. I. I.

CARABUS PILICORNIS.

HAIRY-HORNED CARABUS.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ filiform: feelers fix, the exterior joint obtuse and truncated: thorax obcordated, truncated behind, and margined: wing-cafes margined: abdomen ovate.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS

Thorax roundish: wing-cafes striated, with impressed dots: antennæ hairy.

CARABUS PILICORNIS: thorace rotundato elytris striatis punctisque impressis, antennis pilosis. *Fabr. sp. Inf.* 1. p. 307. n. 48.—*Mant.* 1. 200. 65.—*Ent. Syst.* 1. p. 1. 152. 122.

CARABUS PILICORNIS. *Marsh. Ent. Brit. T.* 1. p. 446. *sp.* 36. *Panz. Faun. Germ.* 11. t. 10.

CARABUS PILICORNIS. *Donov. Tour South Wales, V.* 1. p. 380.



This insect appears to be rare in England. The first specimen of it met with by ourselves was taken on the sandy shore of the Severn sea,

fea, near the village of Newton, Glamorganhire: another occurs in the cabinet of the late Mr. Green, now in our possession, but the habitat of the latter is unknown to us.

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## FIG. II. II.

## CARABUS SEMIPUNCTATUS.

HALF-DOTTED CARABUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

CARABUS SEMIPUNCTATUS: thorax roundish: wing-cases fuscous, striated, with anterior hyaline spots, and dots of the same on the posterior half.

CARABUS SEMIPUNCTATUS. *Donov. Tour South Wales, V. I.*  
*p. 380.*

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We found a specimen of this curious species in the same place, and at the same time as the preceding. It is not described by any author.









PLATE CCCLXVIII.

SYNODENDRON CYLINDRICUS.

CYLINDRICAL SYNODENDRON.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ lamellated: palpi four, equal: lip filiform, horny, palpi-  
gerous at the tip: body cylindrical, obtuse at both extremities: an-  
terior flanks dentated.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Anterior part of the thorax truncated, and five-toothed: an erect  
horn on the head.

SYNODENDRON CYLINDRICUM: thorace antice truncato quinque  
dentato, capitis cornu erecto. *Fabr. Ent. Syst.*  
*T. 1. p. 2. 358. 94. n. 1.*  
*Paykull Faun. Suec. 111. 140. 1.*  
*Panz. Ent. Germ. 282. 1.*  
*Fuesl. Archiv. 67. 4.*

SCARABÆUS CYLINDRICUS. *Linn. Syst. Nat. 544. 11.—Faun.*  
*Suec. 380.—Gmel. 1532. 11.*

LUCANUS CYLINDRICUS. *Laich. Inf. Tyr. 3. 4.*  
*Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. 1. 50. 4.*

Lucanus Tenebroides. *Scop. Ann. 5.—Nat. Hist. 10.*

The male of this species is sufficiently distinguished by the erect horn on the anterior part of the head, the female being destitute of this character: in other respects they nearly correspond. Both sexes are represented in their natural size on the opposite plate. Lives in the trunks of trees. Inhabits various parts of Europe.











# P L A T E CCCLXIX.

## FIG. I. I.

### PHALÆNA TRIMACULANA.

THREE-SPOT TORTRIX-MOTH.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ gradually tapering from the base to the tip: wings in general deflected when at rest. - Fly by night.

\* TORTRIX.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

TORTRIX TRIMACULANA: anterior wings testaceous and fuscous varied: a pale angular transverse band near the base; and whitish space, inclosing three small dark dots behind,

---

A pretty species, and moderately large. The ground colour chiefly testaceous, varying from pale to darker in different specimens. The broad transverse angular band, and spot inclosing three small dots behind, are sufficiently characteristic of this insect. It has also several slender whitish lines, disposed obliquely at the outer edge of the wing, and at the apex a small subocellated spot. We have not observed any description either of this, or the third species represented in our plate 369, in any work, the second species appears in Hubner's *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Schmetterlinge*, &c.

## FIG. II. II.

## PHALÆNA BETULANA.

ALDER TORTRIX-MOTH.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

TORTRIX BETULANA: anterior wings ochraceous, with an oblique, subfuscous band across the middle, and two black dots: one central and touching the band.

PHALÆNA BETULANA. *Hubn. Beitr.*



This is one of the larger species of the Tortrix tribe; the colour ochraceous, sometimes livid, at others tinged with reddish, and glossy. It may be readily distinguished by the oblique dark band across the middle of the wing, to which one of the black spots is connected; the other dot is smaller, and placed nearer the posterior end of the wing. There is also a ferruginous dash contiguous, that extends to the outer margin of the wing.

FIG

FIG. III. III.

PHALÆNA NOTANA.

DOTTED TORTRIX-MOTH.

*SPECIFIC CHARACTER.*

TORTRIX NOTANA: anterior wings subferruginous, with numerous distinct black dots.



Taken in Darent Wood, Dartford, in July, and also in Coombe Wood, Surrey.

# THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

1704

Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard

1704

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## P L A T E   C C C L X X .

F I G .   I .   I .

## P H A L Æ N A   G E M I N A N A .

DOUBLE-DOT TORTRIX MOTH.

*GENERIC CHARACTER.*

Antennæ gradually tapering from the base to the tip: wings in general deflected when at rest. Fly by night.

\* TORTRIX.

*SPECIFIC CHARACTER.*

TORTRIX GEMINANA. Anterior wings pale with a broad fuscous stripe along the middle, edged interiorly with a jagged whitish line: a small testaceous spot, with two black dots near the anal angle.

---

The prevailing colour of the upper wings in this species, when the insect is in perfect condition, is of milky yellowish, varied with testaceous. Besides the broad fuscous longitudinal shade, and testaceous double dotted spot behind, as mentioned in the specific character, there are a variety of elegant markings and lineations of testaceous brown and black at the apex and along the outer edge. We suspect that it is an uncommon insect, having hitherto only met with it once:—this was taken in Kent.

F I G .

FIG. II. II.

## PHALÆNA TRIFASCIANA.

THREE BANDED TORTRIX MOTH.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings whitish, with three brown bands margined with black dots.

TORTRIX TRIFASCIANA: alis albis: fasciis tribus fuscis; tertia nigro punctata. *Fabr. Ent. Syst. T. 3. p. 2. p. 248. sp. 25.*

---

---

There can scarcely remain the slightest doubt of this being the species of Tortrix described by Fabricius from the cabinet of Dr. Allioni, under the name of trifasciana, presuming however that the insect Fabricius saw, must have been in less perfect condition than our specimen: he describes the situation of the three bands very exactly, one at the base of the wing, the second oblique across the middle, and the third at the tip, the last of which he observes are dotted with black. To this we may add, that when perfect, all the bands are circumscribed within a double series of black dots, although those on the brown stripe at the tip are commonly most conspicuous. Taken in Coombe Wood, Surrey.











PLATE CCCLXXI.

FIG. I. I.

PHALÆNA V-ALBANA.

WHITE-V TUFTED TORTRIX-MOTH.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ gradually tapering from the base to the tip : wings in general deflected when at rest. Fly by night

\* TORTRIX.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Anterior wings brownish, variegated with pale rivoſe lines and tufted dots, and a white flexuous V-like mark at the coſtal margin.

TORTRIX V-ALBANA. *Marſh. M.S. Ent. Brit.*

---

This is a charming little ſpecies, and very far from common. The ground colour of the anterior wings is pale fufcous, and the rivoſe lines that variegate it whitish, with a tinge of teſtaceous brown, or reddish diſpoſed chiefly in dots along the middle. But the moſt conſpicious mark, and by means of which this ſpecies of tufted tortrix may be eaſily known, is the white coſtal flexuous band in this middle of the anterior wing which bears a ſtrong reſemblance to the letter V. The poſterior wings are pale with numerous ſhort daſhes, or interrupted tranſverſe darker lines.

FIG.

## FIG. II. II.

## PHALÆNA BILITURANA.

DOUBLE-BANDED TORTRIX-MOTH.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Anterior wings cinereous brown, with a fuscous band across the middle, and another subterminal at the posterior end.

TORTRIX FASCIANA. *Fabr. Ent. Syst. T. 3. p. 2. p. 261. n. 782?*



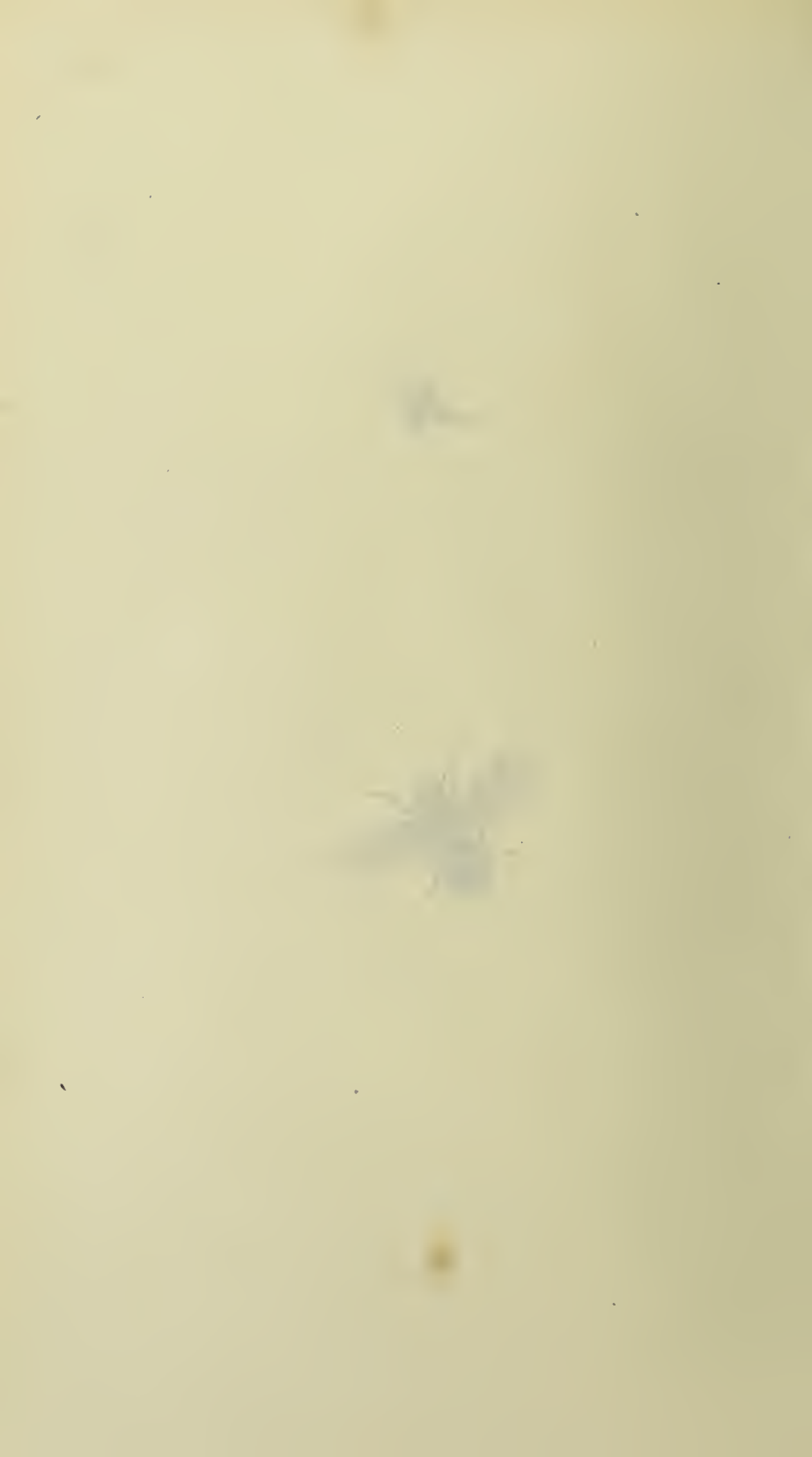
This insect approaches very nearly to *Phalæna fasciana* of Fabricius: it is also allied to *Phalæna Gerningana* of the same author, and it is not unlikely, on future investigation, they may both prove to be accidental varieties of the same species as our insect. The upper wings in our specimen is of a cinereous brown colour inclining to reddish, and marked with many short transverse lines. Across the middle is a broad band, and at the tip another smaller one, with a flexuous edge, leaving a pale narrow spot in the middle of the posterior apex next the margin.

Taken in Kent near Faversham.











# P L A T E CCCLXXII.

## MUSCA PLUVIALIS.

RAINY FIVE-SPOT MUSCA.

DIPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Mouth with a soft, exerted, fleshy proboscis, and two unequal lips: sucker beset with bristles: feelers short, and two in number, or sometimes none: antennæ usually short.

\* *Antennæ a naked bristle.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Cinereous, with five black spots on the thorax, and obsolete spots on the abdomen.

MUSCA PLUVIALIS: cinerea, thorace maculis quinque nigris, abdomine obsoletis. *Linn. Fn. Suec.* 1844.—*Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 992. 83.—*Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat. T. 1.* p. 5. 2847. *Sp.* 83.

MUSCA PLUVIALIS. *Fabr. Spec. Inf.* 2. p. 443. n. 40.—*Mant. inf.* 2. p. 346. n. 47.—*Ent. Syst. T. 4.* p. 329. *Sp.* 71.

La Mouche cendrée à points noirs. *Geoffr. Inf. Par.* 2. p. 529. n. 68.  
*De Geer. Inf.* 6. p. 27. n. 6.

This pretty insect is a general inhabitant of Europe. Before rain it is observed to assemble in swarms, and conceal itself under the leaves of plants, where it remains perfectly tranquil till the rain is over. It is represented both in the natural size, and magnified, in the annexed plate.









PLATE CCCLXXIII.

FIG. I. I.

CHRYSOMELA 10-NOTATA.

YELLOWISH TEN-DOT CHRYSOMELA.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ moniliform, thicker at the extremity: head inferted: thorax marginate, wing-cases immarginate: body in general ovate and convex.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Yellow or yellowish: thorax with two sub-connected black dots, and five on the wing-cases: legs yellowish, or subrufous.

CHRYSOMELA 10-NOTATA: flava, thoracis punctis sub-connexis duobus elytrorumque quinque nigris. *Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. 1. p. 175. sp. 13.*

Chrysomela 10-punctata  $\beta$  var. *Linn. Syst. Nat. 590. 32.*

Chrysomela rufipes. *De Geer V. 295. 4. t. 8. f. 25.*

La Chrysomèle rouge à points noirs. *Geoffr. Inf. I. 258. 4.*

This insect is separated from the Linnaean *Chrysomela 10-punctata* upon the authority of *Entomologia Britannica* as above quoted. There is much reason to believe it a distinct species, though we cannot speak precisely to that effect, since it is possible it may prove, on future observation, to be the female of *Chrysomela 10-punctata*, or a variety of it. The two insects resemble each other in size, and most other particulars, the bilobate black mark, or 'confluent spots' on the thorax, and the colour of the mouth, and legs excepted: those of *C. 10-punctata* being black, while in our insect, they are constantly yellow, or yellowish-red, inclining to rufous. Several writers agree that *Chrysomela 10-punctata*, is liable to much variation: Fabricius, in particular, tells us, he has observed it with both the wing-cases destitute of the fifth, or posterior spot. The lower surface is black. Found on the aspen and willow.

The smaller figures, as usual, point out the natural size of the insects represented in this plate.

## FIG. II. II.

## CHRYSOMELA AUCTA.

## RED-BORDERED BLUE-CHRYSOMELA.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER

## AND

## SYNONYMS.

Blue, thorax polished: wing-cases dotted, with a red margin.

**CHRYSOMELA AUCTA:** cyanea, thorace nitido, elytris punctatis: margine rubro. *Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p. 181. sp. 24*

CHRYSOMELA



CHRYSOMELA AUCTA: ovata thorace cyaneo nitido, elytris punctatis cyaneis: margine rubro. *Fabr. Mant. I. 72. 69. Ent. Syst. I. p. 1. 326. sp. 94.*

Chryfomela aucta. *Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat. 1680. sp. 123.*

CHRYSOMELA MARGINATA. *Act. Nidrof. 3. 390. 80.*

---

First described by Fabricius from the cabinet of Zschuck. The general colour above is a very deep purplish blue, inclining almost to black, the margin of the wing-cases excepted, that part being red: the lower surface, together with the legs, are black.

---

### FIG. III. III.

#### CHRYSOMELA HYPOCHÆRIDIS.

CAT'S-EAR CHRYSOMELA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Entirely golden-green and polished.

CHRYSOMELA HYPOCHÆRIDIS: tota viridi-aurata nitida. *Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p. 184. sp. 35.*

CHRYSOMELA HYPOCHÆRIDIS: aurata, antennis nigris, elytris abbreviatis. *Linn. It. scan. 210.—Faun. Suec. 516. —Linn. Syst. Nat. 589. 21.—Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat. 1675. 21.*

Buprestis Syngenesia. *Scop. Ent. Carn. 193.*

Linnæus

Linnæus confiders the colour of the antennæ in his specifical distinction of this species; these, he says, are black, but it appears they are not uniformly so, being sometimes green. The same insect has occasionally occurred, likewise, of a green colour, without a golden gloss. When fine, the golden coloured variety is a beautiful insect. Found on the flowers of *Hypochæris maculata*.









# PLATE CCCLXXIV.

## FIG. I.

### PHALÆNA LUNDANA.

ARCUATED TORTRIX-MOTH.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ gradually tapering from the base to the tip: wings in general deflected when at rest. Fly by night.

\* TORTRIX.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings at the base fuscous, with a pale semicircular stripe: tip glossed with gold, and streaked at the thicker margin with silvery, and yellow.

PHALÆNA LUNDANA: alis basi fuscis: linea semicirculari pallida, apice auratis: margine crassiori argenteo flavoque frigato. *Fabr. Spec. Inf.* 2. p. 287. n. 74.—*Ent. Syst. T.* 3. p. 2. 282. *fp.* 166.

PHALÆNA BADIANA. *Wien. Verz.* 136. 8.

---

This is an elegant, though small species, which we have found during the summer not uncommonly in the woods near the vicinity of London. The smallest figure 1. denotes the natural size.

## F I G. II.

## PHALÆNA OBSCURANA.

FERRUGINOUS CLOUDED TORTRIX MOTH.

*SPECIFIC CHARACTER.*

**TORTRIX OBSCURANA.** Anterior wings somewhat ferruginous, obscurely clouded and speckled with fuscous: posterior wings pale.

---

This appears to be an undescribed species: it is represented both in its natural size, and magnified, in the opposite plate.











# P L A T E CCCLXXV.

## CIMEX VENATOR.

FAWN-COLOURED CLOVER BUG.

HEMIPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Snout inflected: antennæ longer than the thorax: wings four, folded cross-wise, anterior part of the upper pair coriaceous: back flat: thorax margined: legs formed for running.

\* *Section Coreus.* Thorax spinous, body oblong, flat and depressed: antennæ of four articulations, the exterior joint distinctly ovate.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Thorax obtusely spined, obscure grey: beneath yellowish: antennæ and legs ferruginous.

CIMEX VENATOR: thorace obtuse spinoso obscure griseus fuscus flavescens antennis pedibusque ferrugineis. *Fabr. Ent. Syst. T. 4. p. 128. 4.*

---

We once met with the two sexes of this uncommon species of Cimex crawling on a bed of clover, in a small field on one side of Darent Wood, near Dartford, in Kent. It has occurred likewise to our observation in Surrey, and in the maritime parts of South Wales,

but that so rarely that we are led to consider it as a scarce insect, or at least as a very local one.

The only writer who has described this *Cimex*, to our knowledge, is Fabricius, who saw an Italian specimen of it in the cabinet of Dr. Allioni, and introduced it to the notice of the Entomologist in his *Entomologia Systematica*, under the title of *Coreus Venator*. No figure has hitherto appeared of this insect; nor has it been before mentioned as a native of any other part of Europe than Italy.

Both the upper and lower surface of *Cimex Venator* is shewn in their natural size, and an enlarged figure of the former in the center of the plate.











# P L A T E CCCLXXVI.

## FIG. I. I.

### VESPA DECIM-MACULATA.

TEN-SPOTTED WASP.

HYMENOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Mouth horny, with a compressed jaw: feelers four, unequal, and filiform: antennæ filiform, the first joint longest and cylindrical; eyes lunar: body glabrous: sting pungent, and concealed within the abdomen. Both sexes have the upper wings folded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

VESPA DECIM-MACULATA. Black: thorax immaculate: scutellidontated: first five segments of the abdomen, with a submarginal white dot on each side.

---

Nearly allied to the Linnaean *Vespa uniglumis* in point of size, and general appearance, but differing in one very essential particular: the number of white spots on the abdomen. The *Vespa uniglumis*, (Crabro uniglumis of Fabricius) has white marginal dots only on three segments of the abdomen; while, in our species, the first five segments have a very conspicuous white dot on each side. There are three or four other species of Linnaean *Vespa*, described by Fabricius, in his new genera Crabro and Philanthus, that seem to bear some resemblance to this insect, but which, on comparison, appear to be certainly distinct.

The head and thorax are black: body of the same colour, glossy, and spotted with white: legs yellow: thighs black. The only specimen we have yet met with of this kind, was taken in Kent. The smallest figure denotes the natural size.

---

## F I G. II.

## A P I S S P H E C O I D E S.

SPHEX-FORMED BEE.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Mouth horny: jaw and lip membranaceous at the tip: tongue inflected: feelers four, unequal, filiform: antennæ short, and filiform, those of the female somewhat clavated: sting of the females and neuter pungent, and concealed within the abdomen.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

A P I S S P H E C O I D E S. Deep black: abdomen ferruginous; base, and tip black: wings blackish.

M E L I T T A S P H E C O I D E S. Aterrima; abdomine ferrugineo, basi apiceque nigro; alis nigricantibus. *Kirby Ap. Angl. T. 2. p. 46. sp. 9.*

S P H E X G I B B A : nigra; abdomine ferrugineo apice fusco: alis primoribus apice nigricantibus. *Linn. Fn. Suec. 1658.—Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat. T. I. p. 5. p. 2732.*

S P H E X G I B B A : nigra abdomine ferrugineo apice fusco, alis anticis apice fuscis. *Linn.—Fabr. Ent. Syst. T. 2. p. 212. n. 59.*

It

It will be observed, that the specific description of the Linnæan *Sphex gibba*, left us by Linnæus himself, does not very clearly express our insect, but which it now appears, upon the best authority, is certainly the one intended by that writer. This obscure circumstance has been cleared up by Mr. Kirby, who met with the remains of the authentic specimen of *Sphex gibba* in the Linnæan cabinet, and was, by that means, enabled to ascertain the species meant by Linnæus, which otherwise might have ever remained a matter of uncertainty. Fabricius, unacquainted with the insect, or more probably unable to determine the Linnæan insect from the description, is content to quote the words of Linnæus. Mr. Kirby has assigned it a new character, by which the species may, in future, be easily distinguished. In his arrangement, it stands as a *Melitta*, under the specific name of *Sphécoides*.

This insect is rather rare, our specimen was taken in Kent.

### FIG. III.

#### APIS GEOFFRELLA.

##### GEOFFROY'S BEE.

##### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black: abdomen rufous, tip and legs black: tarsi and anterior flanks reddish.

APIS GEOFFRELLA. Atra; abdomine rufo, apice pedibusque nigropiceis; maxillis, tarsis, tibiisque anticis, rufescentibus. Kirby. *Ap. Angl. T. 2. p. 45.*

Geoffroy,

Geoffroy, in his *Hist. des Insectes*, mentions this insect as a supposed variety of his *Abeille noire à ventre brun et lisse*. On the contrary, however, we are rather inclined to agree with Mr. Kirby, in believing it to be a distinct species. Its size is nearly the same as the foregoing.

---

## F I G. IV.

## APIS PUNCTATA

DOTTED BEE.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black with cinereous down: abdomen black, segments with a white dot at each side.

APIS PUNCTATA: nigra cinereo villosa abdomine atro: segmentis utrinque puncto albo. *Fabr. Ent. Syst. T. 2. 336. n. 99.*

APIS PUNCTATA. *Kirby Ap. Angl. T. 2. p. 219. sp. 35.*

---

Described by Fabricius as a native of this country. The figure represents it in the natural size.

FIG.

## FIG. V.

## APIS FLORALIS.

## FLORAL BEE.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Entirely yellowish-rufous: abdomen spotted and fasciated with black.

APIS FLORALIS: tota rufa, abdominis fasciis quatuor vel quinque nigris. *Scop. Ann. Hist. Nat.* 4. p. 12. n. 7.—  
*Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2785. 125.

APIS FLORALIS: hirsuto flavescens; thorace fulvo; abdomine maculis, fasciisque atris. *Kirby Ap. Angl. T.* 2. p. 324. n. 76.



This species of Bee is common, chiefly frequenting flowers.

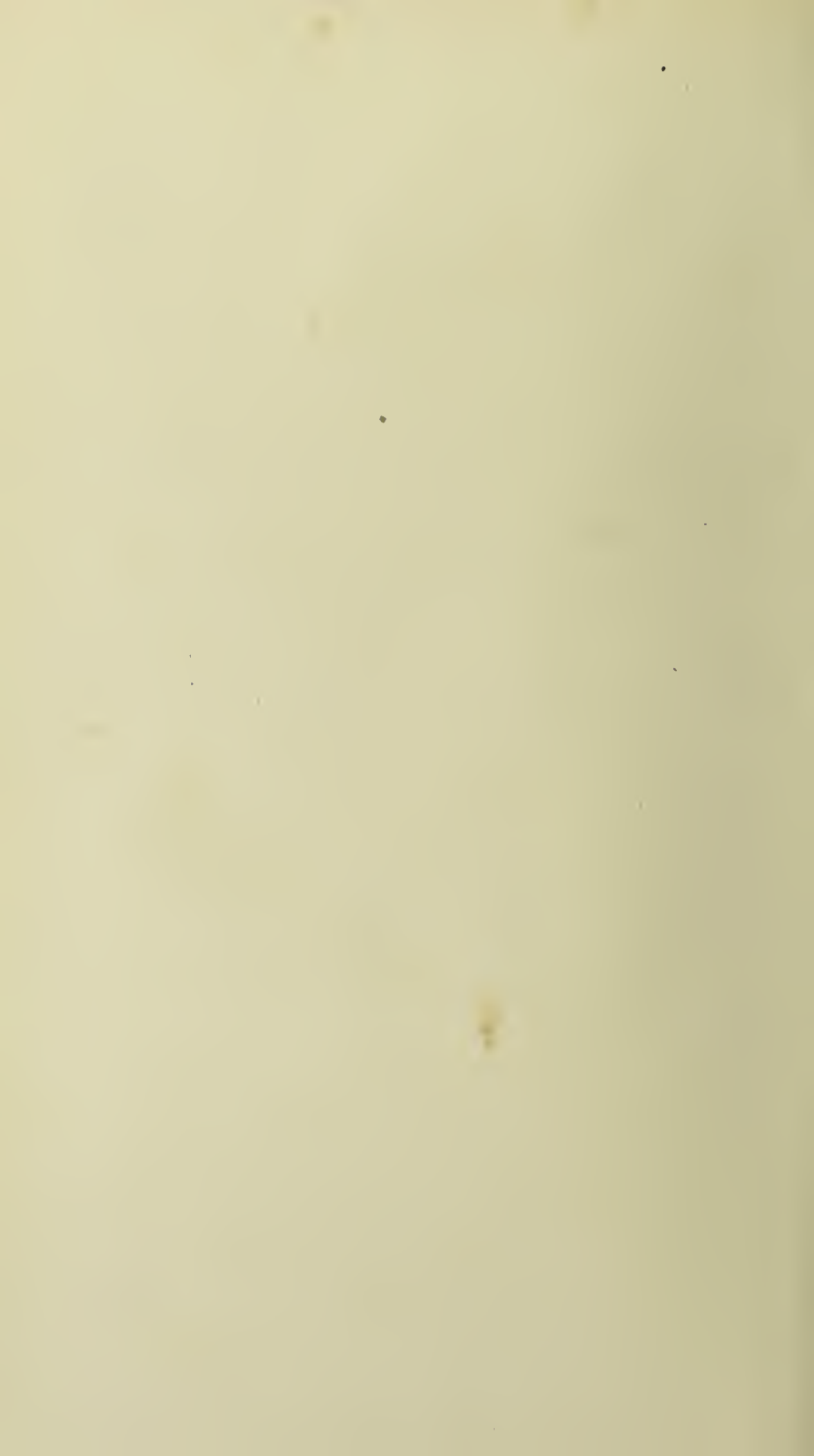
















# PLATE CCCLXXVII.

## PHALÆNA RHEDIELLA.

RHEDI'S TINEA-MOTH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ gradually tapering from the base to the tip : wings in general deflected when at rest. Fly by night.

\* TINEA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings black : tip fulvous, with interrupted silver streaks.

PHALÆNA RHEDIELLA : alis nigris apice fulvis : strigis interruptis argenteis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 444.—*Fn. Suec.* 1405.—*Fabr. Ent. Syst. T.* 3. p. 2. 324. 161.

*Clerk Ic. t.* 12. *f.* 12.

---

This is a pretty, and by no means uncommon insect in England. Linnæus named it specifically Rhediella, in compliment to Rhedi, the author of several well known tracts on Natural History, that appeared about the end of the seventeenth century. The insect is figured in *Clerk's Icon.* a work executed under the immediate direction of Linnæus.

## F I G. II.

## PHALÆNA ALBIDANA.

BROWN-DOTTED PALE TORTRIX-MOTH.

\* TORTRIX.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

TORTRIX ALBIDANA. Whitish: anterior wings with a double oblique transverse series of brown dots towards the posterior end; an obscure costal spot near the middle.



This delicate little Insect was taken in Coombe Wood, Surrey, and at Godston in the same county. It is a tortrix of interesting figure, though pale in colour. The wings are whitish: anterior pair faintly tinged with brown, and in addition to the double series of brown dots towards the posterior end of the wings, as mentioned in the specific character, there are some other minute dots of the same colour sparingly sprinkled over the rest of the anterior wings, and in particular two more distinct than the others appear in the disk, a little inclining towards the base of the wing.

Not having observed the description of this insect in the work of any author, we shall venture to admit it as a new species.

FIG.



## F I G. III.

## PHALÆNA PROFANANA.

BROWN-TUFTED TORTRIX-MOTH.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings fuscous grey, with a dark tufted dot in the middle.

TORTRIX PROFANANA: alis cinereis: puncto medio fusco. *Fabr.*  
*Ent. Syst. T. 3. p. 2. 268. sp. 111.*

---

A new species, described by Fabricius as a native of this country, from a specimen in the cabinet of Mr. Francillon. Our insect, which was taken in Kent, is of the same species precisely, but only of a darker colour. Besides the conspicuous elevated hairy tuft in the middle of the wing, there are several minute elevated dots in the disk contiguous to it, as Fabricius mentions. The anterior wings have a rich silky gloss, the lower ones are brownish, and immaculate.

This, we believe, to be one of the rarest British species of that particular family of *Tortrices* known among English collectors by the denomination of *Button-wing moths*, a term alluding to the small fasciculi, tufts, or scabrous elevations, which appear on the anterior wings of some few species of the Tortrix tribe of Phalæna. It is also an insect of no very inconsiderable magnitude, as will appear from the smaller figure shewn at number 3 in the opposite plate, which represents it in the natural size.











## PLATE CCCLXXVIII.

## SCARABÆUS RURICOLA.

RUFIOUS DARK-BORDERED SCARABÆUS.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ clavated, the club fissile : flanks of the anterior legs generally dentated.

\* *Section Melolontha, mandible arched, and somewhat dentated: wing-cafes shorter than the body: naked extremity of the abdomen obliquely truncated.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS

Deep black, filky : wing-cafes rufous, marginal border, and future black.

SCARABÆUS RURICOLA : ater fericeus, elytris rufis : margine futuraque nigris. *Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p. 39. sp. 6.*

MELOLONTHA RURICOLA : ater fericeus elytris rufis : margine nigro. *Fabr. Sp. Inf. I. p. 73. n. 45.—Mant. Inf. I. p. 23. n. 58.—Ent. Syst. I. 173. Sp. 75.*

SCARABÆUS RURICOLA : ater fericeus, elytris rufis ; margine nigro. *Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat. 1558. sp. 235.*

Scarabæus

*Scarabæus niger*, elytris croceis margine nigro.—Le Scarabé à bordure. *Geoffr. T. I. p. 80. f. p. 15.*

*Scarabæus marginatus.* *Fourc. I. 9. 15.*

*Melolontha Floricola.* *Laich. I. 41. 6.*

---

---

*Scarabæus Ruricola* does not appear in either of the Entomological works of Linnæus. Fourcroy describes it as a Parisian insect\*; Fabricius as a native of England†; Rossius as an Italian species‡; and we have a specimen of it from Germany; of which last country, Panzer gives it as an inhabitant in his *Entomologia Germanica*. We are thus explicit, in order to shew that it is a general European insect, and not exclusively a native of this country, as might be inferred from the concluding observation of the Fabrician description of this species. “Habitat in Angliæ graminosis Dom Lee.”

We must acknowledge that, in the course of our own collecting, we have never taken this insect, or seen it alive. Our figures are copied from an English specimen, in the cabinet of that indefatigable collector, the late Mr. Green, of Westminster, whose cabinet has recently fallen into our possession, and where he met with it we cannot ascertain. Mr. Marsham informs us (*Ent. Brit.*) that this insect was taken in great abundance in the month of July, 1797, on Newmarket Heath, near the Foss, vulgarly called the Devil's Dyke.

There are two, if not more varieties of this insect, one of which has the disk of the wing-cases testaceous instead of rufous; Geoff.

---

\* *Entomologia Parisiensis.*

† *Ent. Syst.*

‡ *Fauna Etrusca.*



froy even lays yellow “ *ses étuis sont jaunes, bordés de noir.*” Fabricius speaks of another kind, in which the disk of the wing-cases is obscure, with the surrounding border still darker. All the under parts of this insect is black. Fig. I. shews the natural size.











## P L A T E CCCLXXIX.

## CHALCIS CLAVIPES.

THICK-LEGGED CHALCIS.

HYMENOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Mouth with a horny, compressed, and sometimes elongated jaw : feelers four, equal : antennæ cylindrical, fusiform, first joint rather thickest ; thorax gibbous, lengthened behind, and obtuse : abdomen small, rounded, and subpetiolate : posterior thighs thickish.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Black : thighs of the hind legs thick, and rufous.

CHALCIS CLAVIPES : atra, femoribus posterioribus incrassatis rufis.

*Fabr. Mant. Inf.* 1. p. 272. n. 2.—*Ent. Syst. T.*  
2. 195. n. 2.—*Hybn. Naturf.* 24. 56. 19. tab. 2.  
fig. 23.—*Rofs. Faun. Etrusc.* 2. 58. 803.—*Gmel.*  
*Syst. Nat. T.* 1. p. 5. 2742. n. 2.

This very curious species of Chalcis is certainly undescribed as a British Insect. The specimen from which the figures in our plate are copied, and which is in our own cabinet, was taken in the vicinity of Faversham, in Kent. This is not the only instance within our knowledge of its being caught in England ; we find one speci-

men of it in the English cabinet of the late Mr. Drury. Independently of these, we have seen also two examples of it in the collection of T. Marsham, Esq. that were taken by himself in Kenfington Garden, some years ago. These are, however, the only British specimens of *Chalcis Clavipes* we are acquainted with, from whence we may presume to think it very far from common. Fabricius, upon the authority of Hybner, describes it as an inhabitant of Saxony; a specimen of it from France, occurs in the cabinet of A. M<sup>c</sup>Leay, Esq.

The smallest Figure denotes the natural size.







# PLATE CCCLXXX.

## FIG. I. I.

### PHALÆNA SUBOCELLANA.

SUB-OCELLATED TORTRIX-MOTH.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ gradually tapering from the base to the tip : wings in general deflected when at rest. Fly by night.

\* TORTRIX.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

TORTRIX SUBOCELLANA. Anterior wings white, with short oblique black lines at the exterior margin : base, and dusky spot near the tip, dotted with black ; a terminal gilt orange streak next the posterior margin.



Specimens of this insect have occurred to our observation, in which the black dots at the base of the anterior wings are so intimately connected as to appear like interrupted transverse lineations. The ground colour is white : sometimes yellowish ; and most exquisitely mottled, and dotted with black and dusky spots, leaving the center of the disk immaculate. The posterior wings are pale.

This was taken in Kent, in the month of July. The smallest figure denotes the natural size.

## FIG. II. II.

## PHALÆNA MINISTRANA.

TESTACEOUS TORTRIX-MOTIL.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

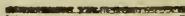
AND

SYNONYMS.

Anterior wings testaceous, with posterior rufous margin; in the middle a ferruginous daub, and small white line.

TORTRIX MINISTRANA: alis anticis testaceis: margine postico rufo, medio litura ferruginea: lineola alba. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 877. 300.—*Fn. Suec.* 1131. *Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2505. n. 300.

PHALÆNA MINISTRANA. *Fabr. Sp. Inf.* 2. p. 279. n. 20.  
*Mant. Inf.* 2. p. 227. n. 31.  
*Ent. Syst. T.* 3. p. 2. 252. n. 42.

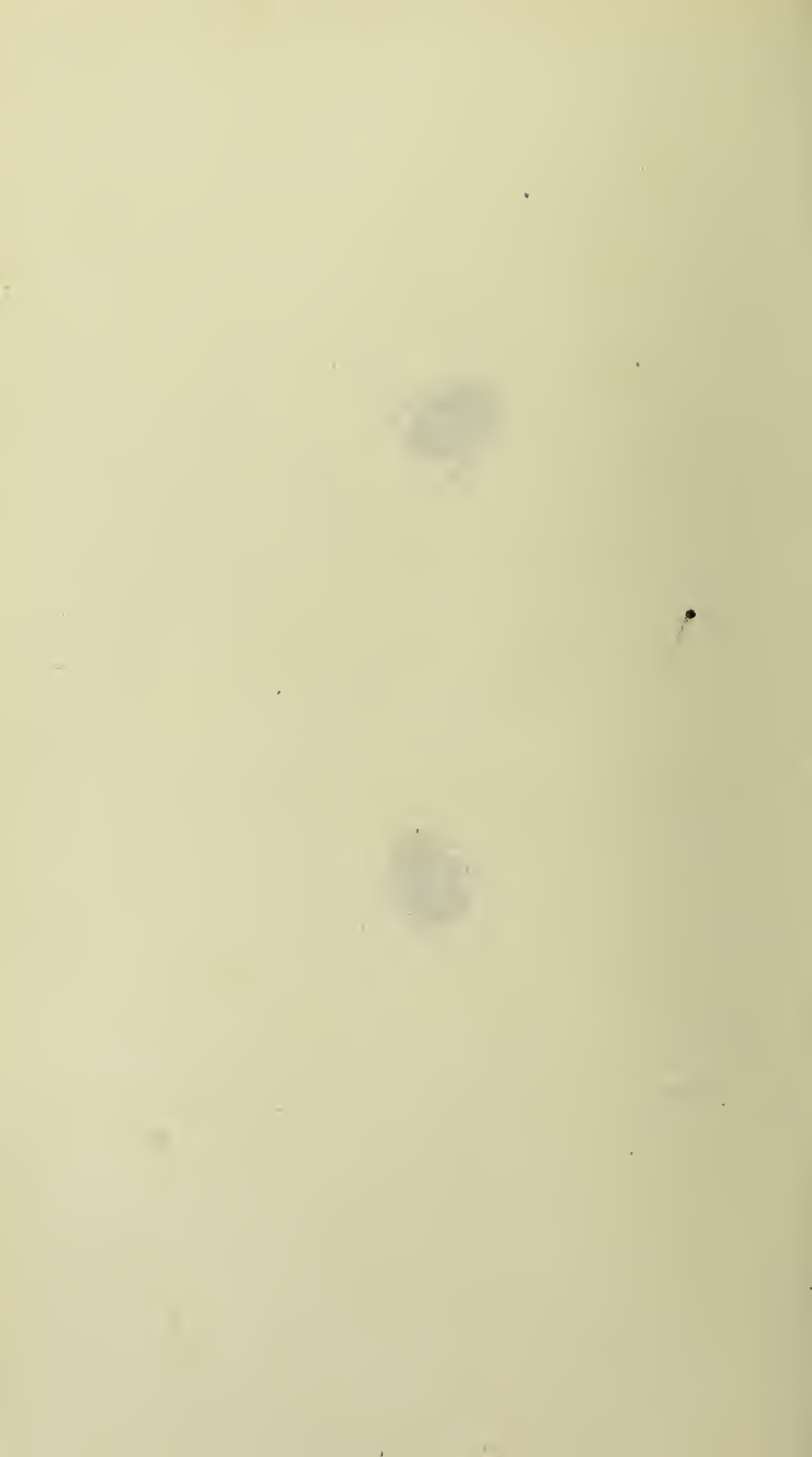


Phalæna Ministrana is rather an abundant insect in this country, for the most part frequenting gardens. It is mentioned as a very common species in Germany and Sweden, and most probably is so likewise throughout the rest of Europe.











# PLATE CCCLXXXI.

## NAUCORIS CIMICOIDES.

### CIMEX-FORMED NAUCORIS.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

Snout somewhat inflected: antennæ very short: lip advanced and rounded: wings four, folding cross-wise: anterior legs cheliform.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER

Abdomen ferrated at the margin: head, and thorax, varied with yellow and brown.

NAUCORIS CIMICOIDES: abdominis margine ferrato capite thoraceque flavo fuscoque variis. *Geoffr. Inf. I.* 474. 1. *tab. 9. fig. 5.*—*Fabr. Spec. Inf. T. 2.* p. 334. n. 1. *Mant. Inf. 2.* 277. *Ent. Syst. T. 4.* p. 66. 210. n. 1.

NEPA CIMICOIDES, *Linn. Faun. Suec.* 907.—*Linn. Syst. Nat. 2.* 714. 6.—*Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat. 2122.* n. 6.—*De Geer Inf. 3.* p. 375. n. 3. t. 19. f. 8. 9.

*Cimex aquaticus latior.* *Frisch. Inf. 6.* p. 31. t. 14.

*La Naucore Geoffr. Inf. I.* p. 474.

*Naucoris Cimicoides* is an inhabitant of the water, where it subsists by preying on a variety of other insects, which it attacks and pierces with its formidable, acutely pointed proboscis, and extracts their moisture in the same manner as the bug, or cimex tribe. The habits of this animal are similar to those of the nepæ or water Scorpions, among which Linnæus places it, though not in our mind with sufficient reason: we are persuaded they ought, on the contrary, to constitute two distinct genera. Geoffroy was of this opinion: he separated our insect from the nepæ, and referred it to his new genus *Naucore*, or *Naucoris*\*, and Fabricius follows the example of Geoffroy in this particular in his *Entomologia Systematica*. It is a strong, and pretty evident characteristic of the two genera *Nepa*, and *Naucoris*, that the first has not the least appearance of a lip to the mouth, and the other has one very visible and distinct:—an advanced lip of a rounded form †.

This insect is not common. Our specimens were taken in Kent. It is well known as an European insect, though not as a British species.

---

\* *Hist. Abreg. des Insectes, &c.*

† The species of the *Naucoris* genus from this circumstance might be extremely well distinguished by the trivial English name of *Round-Lipped Water-Scorpions* among the entomological collectors in this country; the *Nepæ* are simply *Water Scorpions*.

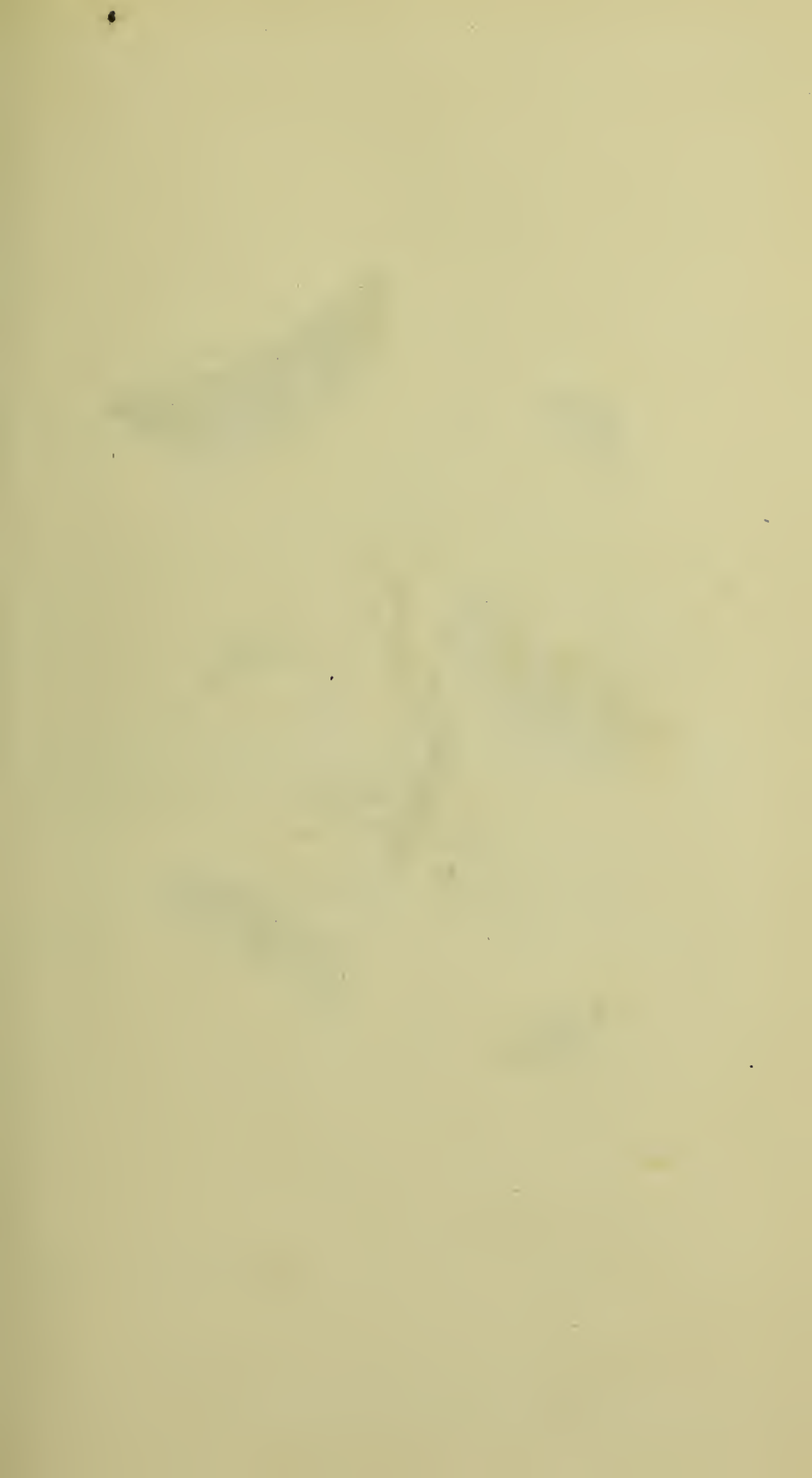








PLATE CCCLXXXII.

FIG. I. I.

PHALÆNA TRIGUTTELLA.

TRIPLE SILVER-DOT TINEA-MOTH.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ tapering from the base, wings in general deflected when at rest. Fly by night.

\* TINEA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

PHALÆNA TRIGUTTELLA. Anterior wings brown, with oblique marginal silvery streaks: at the posterior tip a black line, enclosing three silvery dots.

---

This we have taken, not very uncommonly, in woods, about the month of July.

---

FIG. II. II.

PHALÆNA HUBNERELLA.

HUBNER'S TINEA MOTH.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

TINEA HUBNERELLA. Anterior wings sublaceolate, pale, with a costal triangular fuscous spot.

Taken

Taken in the vicinity of Faverham, Kent. Not described, to our knowledge, by any author.

---

## FIG. III. III.

## PHALÆNA TRIPUNCTELLA.

THREE-SPOT TINEA MOTH.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings cinereous, with three fuscous dots in the disk.

TINEA TRIPUNCTELLA: alis cinereis; punctis tribus fuscis. *Fabr.*

*Ent. Syst. T. 3. p. 2. p. 312. sp. 114.*

TINEA TRIPUNCTELLA. *Wien Verz. App.*

---

Described by Fabricius from a specimen in the cabinet of Schieffermyller as an inhabitant of Austria. Our specimen is from Faverham, Kent.











# PLATE CCCLXXXIII.

## PYROCHROA RUBRA.

BLACK-HEADED CARDINAL-BEETLE.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ filiform, with pectinated teeth : head exerted : thorax flat, orbicular, and immarginate : wing-cafes flexile : body oblong, and thickest behind.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Black : thorax, and wing-cafes fanguineous, without spots.

PYROCHROA RUBRA. *De Geer*. 5. 20. 1. t. 1. f. 14.

LAMPYRIS COCCINEA. *Linn. Faun. Suec.* 705?

PYROCHROA COCCINEA : nigra thorace elytrisque fanguineis immaculatis. *Fabr. Ent. Syst. T. I. p. 2. 104. 70.*—*Gmel.* 1886. 18.—*Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p. 364. n. 2.*



The *Pyrochroa rubra* of De Geer is an extremely rare insect in this country. In its general aspect it bears a pretty strong resemblance to

another species of *Pyrochroa* already figured in this work \*, our *P. coccinea*, and *P. rubens* of Fabricius. On a slight comparison, the difference is however obvious, *Pyrochroa rubra* being rather larger; the sanguineous colour of the superior surface is also somewhat brighter, and the head of a deep black as in the lower surface of the body, while the head of our *P. Coccinea* is of the same red colour as the thorax, and wing-cases.—Notwithstanding those differences, it should be observed, that some doubts still remain whether they are distinct species: the two sexes of the same species, or only mere varieties. We think them distinct, but Fabricius, upon whose authority principally they have been separated by most late writers, is not perfectly satisfied that they are so. The most distinguishing feature of the two insects consists in one having the head red, and the other black.

This insect is found on rotten willows.

---

\* Pl. 56. fig. 1.











# PLATE CCCLXXXIV.

## SPHINX ASILIFORMIS.

CLEAR UNDER-WING HAWK-MOTH.

### LEPIDOPTERA.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ somewhat prism-formed, and thickest in the middle: tongue most commonly exerted: feelers two: wings deflected.

\* *Section Sesia; wings entire: tail bearded: palpi two, reflected: tongue exerted, and truncated: antennæ cylindrical.*

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

#### SYNONYMS.

Anterior wings fuscous, posterior ones transparent: abdomen bearded, black, with three yellow bands.

SESLIA ASILIFORMIS: alis anticis fuscis: posticis fenestratis, abdomine barbato atro: cingulis tribus flavis. *Fabr. Ent. Syst. T. 3. p. 1. 383. 16.*

SESLIA ASILIFORMIS. *Wien. Schmett. app. 305.*

SPHINX SESIA: alis primoribus fuscis, posterioribus fenestratis, abdomine atro: cingulis tribus flavis. *Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat. 2389. sp. 102.*

SPHINX TABANIFORMIS. *Naturf. 7. 110. 4.*

SPHINX ASILIFORMIS. *Turt. Syst. Nat. 3. p. 181.*

SPHINX ASILIFORMIS. *Haw. Lep. Brit. 69. p. 19.*

An extremely rare species in England. We have a specimen of it in very fine condition in the cabinet of the late Mr. Drury, that was taken near London, on the poplar. Fabricius speaks of it as an inhabitant of the South of Europe.

The smallest figure represents it in the natural size.











# PLATE CCCLXXXV.

## FIG. I. I.

### APIS LAPIDARIA.

RED-TAILED BEE.

HYMENOPTERA.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

Mouth horny: jaw and lip membranaceous at the tip: tongue inflected: feelers four, unequal, filiform: antennæ short, and filiform: those of the female somewhat clavated: sting of the females and neuter pungent, and concealed within the abdomen.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

#### SYNONYMS.

Body of the female black, hirsute, with red tail: that of the male above black, hirsute, with red tail; face before the antennæ, and thorax at the base and apex yellow.

APIS LAPIDARIA: hirsuta atra, ano fulvo. *Linn. Fn. Succ.* 1712.—  
*Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat.* p. 2782. *sp.* 44.

APIS LAPIDARIA. *Fabr. Ent. Syst. T.* 2. p. 320. n. 25. *mas.*

APIS ARBUSTORUM. *Fabr. Ent. Syst. T.* 2. p. 320: n. 24. *fem.*

APIS LAPIDARIA corpore *femineo* atro, hirsuto, ano rubro: corpore *masculo* supra atro, hirsuto, ano rubro; facie, thoracisque basi et apice, flavis. *Kirby Apium Angl.* *T.* 2. p. 363. n. 106.

L'abeille

L'abeille noire avec les derniers anneaux du ventre fauves. Et, L'abeille noire à couronne du corcelet citron, et extrémité du ventre fauve. *Geoffr. Hist. Inf. p. 417. n. 21 & 22.*

---

This bee, according to some recent observations of the Rev. Mr. Kirby, is to be considered as the neuter of *Apis lapidaria*, the female of which was figured in plate 108 of this work, and a variety  $\beta$  in plate 88 at fig. 2.

In size and appearance it bears the nearest resemblance imaginable to the Fabrician *Apis arbutorum*, which last Mr. Kirby ascertains to be the male of *Apis lapidaria*, a fact that would not easily have been suspected, had not opportunities been afforded of attending to its habits and manners in its native haunts. Reaumur speaks of those bees, with one or two citron coloured bands on the body, being found in the same nests with *lapidaria*. Mr. Kirby has also seen it enter the nidus of that species, but what, as he observes, appears to remove all doubts of their being the same species, he saw the supposed male insect in the collection of the late Peter Collinson, with a memorandum affixed to it specifying that he had seen it connected with *Apis lapidaria*.

---

## FIG. II.

### APIS MUSCORUM.

YELLOW-BODIED MOSS BEE.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Hirsute, fulvous, abdomen yellow.

*APIS MUSCORUM*: *hirsute fulva, abdomine flavo. Linn. Faun. Succ. 1714.—Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat. p. 2782. n. 46.*

APIS

APIS MUSCORUM. *Fabr. Ent. Syst. T. 2. p. 321. n. 31.*

APIS SENILIS. *Fabr. Ent. Syst. T. 2. 324. n. 44. Muscorum var.*

APIS MUSCORUM: hirsuto-flavescens; thorace fulvo. *Kirby Ap. Angl. T. 2. 317. 74.*

---

*Apis Muscorum* is one of the more common species of wild bee found in Europe. It frequents fields and meadows, where it forms a nest composed of moss, in cavities or holes just below the surface of the earth.

---

### FIG. III.

#### APIS BARBUTELLA.

BARBUT'S BEE.

##### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black, hirsute: anterior part of the thorax, with the scutellum fulvous: abdomen subglobular, tail white.

APIS BARBUTELLA: atra, hirsuta, ano albo; vertice, thorace, antice, scutelloque, fulvis; abdomine subgloboso. *Kirby Ap. Angl. T. 2. p. 343. n. 93.*

---

There appear to be more than one or two distinct varieties of this kind of bee. The Fabrician *Apis autumnalis*, *Apis saltuum*, of Panzer, and *Apis monacha*, of Christius, according to Mr. Kirby,  
are

are all intended for the variety  $\beta$  of his male *Apis Barbutella*, which he distinguishes as having the thoracic band, scutel, and base of the abdomen hirsute, with greyish hairs. The descriptions certainly accord with it so exactly, that we cannot hesitate in admitting the opinion of Mr. Kirby to be correct. *APIS AUTUMNALIS* hirta, thorace cinerascens: fascia nigra; abdomine atro basi cinerascens, ano albo. *Fabr*\*.—*APIS SALTUUM* hirsuta atra, thorace albo fascia nigra abdomine antice anoque albis. *Panz. Faun. Inf. Germ.*—Another variety has the base of the thorax and tip obscure yellowish, and the abdomen immaculate at the base. *Apis Barbutella* is not very uncommon in the summer time among flowers: the variety called by Fabricius *Autumnalis*, is seen most commonly late in the year, and on thistles chiefly.

---

\* Described as a German insect nearly allied to *Apis rudrata* from the cabinet of Smidt. "Nimis affinis certe *A rudrata* at duplo minor. Caput atrum. Thorax hirtus, cinerascens fascia inter alas atra. Abdomen hirtum basi cinerascens, in medio atrum anelato albo. Pedes nigri tarsis piccis." *Fabr. Ent. Syst. T. 2. p. 324. 43.*











# PLATE CCCLXXXVI.

FIG. I. II.

## PHALÆNA FLAVO-STRIGATA.

ORANGE-BANDED CARPET.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ gradually tapering from the base: wings in general deflected when at rest. Fly by night.

\* *Geometra*.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

PHALÆNA FLAVO-STRIGATA. Wings pale, with deep yellowish clouded transverse bands, and an obscure central dot on the anterior ones.

---

The natural size of this insect is shewn at Fig. I. It is an elegant insect, and rather uncommon.

---

FIG. III.

## PHALÆNA FUSCO-UNDATA.

TESTACEOUS DARK-WAVED CARPET.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

PHALÆNA FUSCO-UNDATA. Anterior wings subtestaceous, with irregular fuscous waved bands, and a few fuscous dots.

Nearly allied to the insects known among English Aurelians by the name of the July high flyer, in its general appearance and markings, but different in colour, and is in particular destitute of the small white spot on the band at the posterior apex of the first pair of wings. This insect is from Faverham.

---

FIG. IV.

PHALÆNA BOMBYCATA.

CHEVRON MOTIL.

*SPECIFIC CHARACTER.*

PHALÆNA BOMBYCATA. Anterior wings pale and fuscous, variegated with yellowish: a broad transverse band of testaceous lines, with a central dark chevron-like mark in the middle.

---

Found in the month of May, principally on the broom.



2



1







# P L A T E CCCLXXXVII.

## CICADA BIFASCIATA.

### BIFASCIATED FROG-HOPPER.

#### HEMIPTERA.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

Snout inflected: antennæ fetaceous: four wings, membranaceous: legs in general formed for leaping.

\* *Section Cercopis.* *Lip abbreviated, truncated, and emarginated.*  
*Fabr.*

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER

#### AND

#### SYNONYMS.

Yellowish; wing-cases fuscous, with two whitish bands.

CICADA BIFASCIATA: flavescens elytris fuscis: fasciis duabus albidis. *Linn. Syst. Nat. XII. 2. p. 706. n. 11.*

Cicada fusca, fasciis alarum binis albis. *Linn. Fn. Suec. 1. n. 633.—*  
898.

Cicada bifasciata. *Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat. T. 1. p. 4. 2101. 11.*

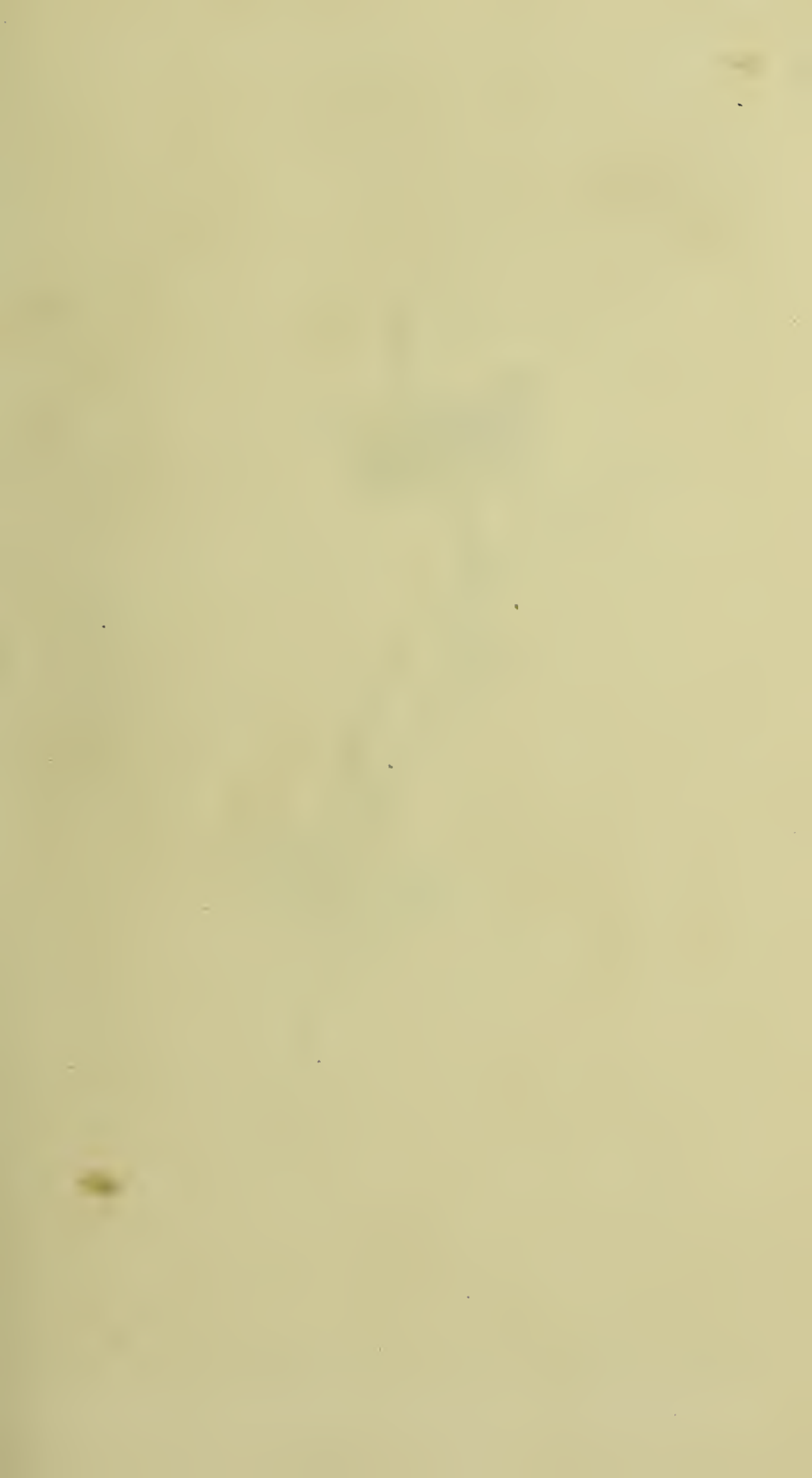
Cercopis 2 fasciata. *Fabr. sp. Inf. 2. p. 330. n. 13.—Mant. Inf. 2.*  
*p. 275. n. 20.—Ent. Syst. T. 4. 56. 40.*  
*Panz. Fn. Germ. 7. tab. 20.*

Cicada trifasciata, *De Geer, Inf. 3. p. 186. n. 6. t. 11. f. 25?*

This is a beautiful little species of the Linnæan Cicadæ, and by no means common. It inhabits Sweden according to Linnæus: from Panzer, it appears to be a German insect, and it is also found in France. Our specimen was taken near Faversham, in Kent.

The smallest figures in the annexed plate, denote the natural size of this insect







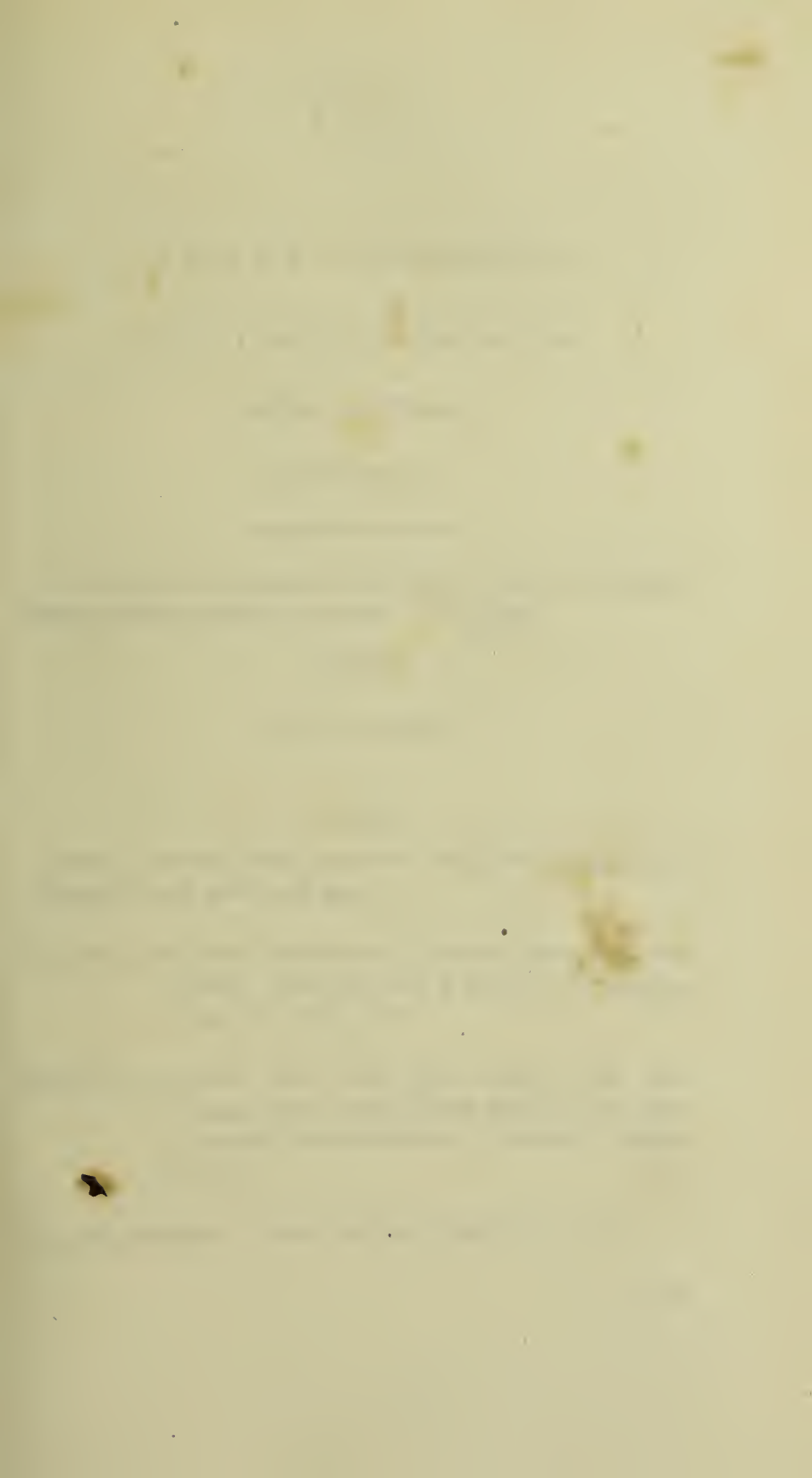




PLATE CCCLXXXVIII.

PHALÆNA MENDICA.

SPOTTED MUSLIN MOTH.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ gradually tapering from the base to the tip: tongue spiral; wings in general deflected when at rest. Fly by night.

\* *Bombyx*.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings of the male brown and obscure: those of the female, white and pellucid, both dotted with black.

PHALÆNA MENDICA: alis deflexis nigro punctatis, femoribus anticis luteis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 822. 47.—*Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2423. n. 47.

PHALÆNA MENDICA. *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* 3. 452. n. 139. Mas cinero fuscus, fœmina albida punctis aliquot nigris. Femora antica barba lutea. Abdomen concolor. *ibid.*

PHALÆNA MENDICA, *Marsh. in Linn. Transf. T.* 1. p. 72.

The

The spotted Muslin Moth is one of our rarest species of *Phalæna* in this country. The larva feeds securely from the intrusion of the Entomologist in marshes and watery places, subsisting entirely on aquatic plants, and is therefore scarcely even met with, except in the winged state, which it assumes in May. The dissimilarity between the two sexes of this species is altogether so very remarkable, that it is only from an intimate acquaintance with the manners of the two insects in a state of nature, or the concurrent testimony of many observers, that we could be induced to believe them both of the same species.

Fabricius, and Gmelin after him, says, the larva is greenish, hairy, with whirls of black dots, and yellowish head. The figures in Esper, *T.* 3. pl. 42, represent the larva of a cinereous colour, verticillated with black dots, and tufts of ferruginous hairs. Other writers speak of the head and tail being red. Those different descriptions may be easily, however, reconciled by presuming those authors had each noticed the larvæ at different periods of growth, or perhaps this dissimilarity may serve to point out the difference between the two sexes, even in the larva state.











# PLATE CCCLXXXIX.

## FIG. I. I.

### CURCULIO RUBER.

RED CURCULIO.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ clavated, and seated on the snout, which is horny and prominent: posterior part of the head thick.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Reddish-testaceous: thorax grey: wing-cases clouded with whitish,

CURCULIO RUBER: rufo testaceus, thorace griseo, elytris nebulis  
albicantibus. *Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. 1. p. 251.*  
*sp. 39.*



This species, though small, is interesting for its rarity. The general colour of the body is reddish brown: head, and thorax fuscous: wing-cases striated, somewhat villose, and banded with whitish. Taken in Kent.

FIG

## FIG. II. II.

## CURCULIO LINEATUS.

LINEATED CURCULIO.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Fulvous : with three paler lines on the thorax.

CURCULIO LINEATUS: fuscus, thorace striis tribus pallidioribus.  
*Linn. Syst. Nat.* 616. 80.—*Fann. Suec.* 630.—  
*Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1784. 80.

CURCULIO LINEATUS. *Fabr. Syst. Ent.* 148. 111.—*Sp. Inf.* 1:  
 189. 155.—*Mant. I.* 116. 206.—*Ent. Syst. I. p.*  
 2. 466. 302.

Curculio lineatus. *Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p.* 309. *sp.* 206.

Curculio rostro thoracis longitudine, thorace tribus striis pallidioribus:  
 —et Le Charanson à corcelet rayé. *Geoffr. I.* 283:  
 13.  
*De Geer. Inf.* 5. p. 247. n. 35.  
*Schoeff. Icon. t.* 103. f. 8.

---

Lives chiefly in rotten willows, and plants of the diadelphous kinds:  
 This insect we have occasionally found pretty common.

FIG.

## F I G. III. III.

## CURCULIO RUFUS.

## RUFIOUS CURCULIO.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Rufous : eyes, breast, and abdomen anteriorly black.

CURCULIO RUFUS : rufus, oculis, pectore, abdomineque antice nigris.  
*Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p. 261. f. p. 69.*

CURCULIO VIMINALIS. *Fabr. Syst. Ent. 145. 92.—Sp. Inf. 1. 184. 126.—Mant. 1. 110. 115.—Ent. Syst. 1. p. 2. 447. 223.*

CURCULIO saltator Ulmi. *De Geer, Inf. V. 260. 48. t. 8. f. 5.*

Curculio rufus, femoribus posticis crassioribus, elytris rufis. *Le Charançon fauteur brun. Geoffr. Inf. 1. p. 286. n. 19.*

---

---

A very dark coloured variety of this species has been given already in this work, Fig. I. Pl. 249. The present figure is introduced in order to convey a more accurate idea of the general aspect of the insect. They are occasionally found to vary from a pale yellowish, or clay colour, to deep rufous, but the most frequent variety is that now represented. Found on the nut tree.

ROYAL SOCIETY

OF MEDICINE

AND

PHYSICS

FOR THE YEAR 1851

CONTAINING

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY

IN THE YEAR 1851

AND

THE LECTURES

DELIVERED BY THE

LECTURERS

ON

THE

ANATOMY











P L A T E CCCXC.

FIG. I.

SCARABÆUS AGRICOLA.

AGRICOLA BEETLE.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ clavated, the club filiform : tibiae of the anterior legs generally dentated.

\* *Section Melolontha, mandible arched, and somewhat dentated : wing-cases shorter than the body : naked extremity of the abdomen obliquely truncated.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Brassy black : thorax villose : wing-cases livid, with a black border, and arched band.

SCARABÆUS AGRICOLA : nigro-æneus, thorace villoso, elytris lividis : limbo fasciâque arcuatâ nigris. *Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p. 48. fig. 76.*

SCARABÆUS AGRICOLA. *Linn. Syst. Nat. 2. 553. 58.*

MELOLONTHA AGRICOLA: thorace villoso, elytris lividis: limbo fasciaque nigris, clypeo apice reflexo. *Fabr. Syst. Ent.* 37. 29.—*Sp. Inf. I.* 43. 44.—*Mant. I.* 23. 57.—*Ent. Syst. I.* 173. 74.

SCARABÆUS AGRICOLA. *Donov. Tour of South Wales. A. D.* 1801—1804. *Vol. 2. p.* 239.

Le Cyathiger. *Scop.* 6.



About the latter end of the month of July, 1801, we were so fortunate as to capture a living specimen of *Scarabæus Agricola*, on the sea coast of the county of Caermarthen, South Wales, thereby ascertaining, beyond a doubt, the existence of this lovely insect in our own island. As an European species, it was well known before the time of Linnæus, and has been since mentioned by various continental authors, but no writer has hitherto spoken of it as a native of this country, with the exception of Mr. Marshall, who, on our authority, inserted this species in his recent publication, *Entomologia Britannica*. The discovery of this insect we may consider, therefore, of some moment to the Entomologist, if not a valuable accession to the British *Fauna*.

The beauty of this insect, when alive, was eminently striking: the thorax did not appear of that obscure dusky hue observable in dead specimens: both that part of the thorax, and the head, were of a rich brassy-green colour, and slightly villous; and the dark margin, with the band across the wing-cases, though black, were elegantly glossed with purple.

## FIG. II.

## SCARABÆUS FRISCHII.

FRISCH'S BEETLE.

\* *Section* Melolontha.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Brassy black, glossy : wing-cases testaceous.

MELOLONTHA FRISCHII : nigro ænea nitida elytris testaceis. *Fabr. Syst. Ent.* 37. 25.—*Sp. Inf. I.* 41. 33.—*Mant. I.* 21. 40.—*Ent. Syst. I. p.* 2. 167. 53.

SCARABÆUS FRISCHII : æneus, elytris testaceis : futurâ virescenti. *Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p.* 40. *fp.* 71.

SCARABÆUS FRISCHII. *Donov. Tour of South Wales, Vol. I. p.* 377.

---

The only specimen of *Scarabæus Frischii* that we have yet seen alive, was observed crawling upon a meagre blade of the common mat-weed *Arundo arenaria*, that had secured itself a local habitation upon a sand-hill on the sea-coast, about a mile to the westward of Newton Bay, Glamorganshire. The whole body, except the wing-cases (which are testaceous) the lateral edges of the thorax, legs, eyes, and antennæ, were of a fine brassy purple. In some specimens, the head, thorax, scutellum, and tail, are of a coppery green instead of purple.

Mifs

Miss Hill found *Scarabæus Frischii* among marine *rejeclamenta*, near Braunton Burroughs, Devonshire, on the shore of the Severn sea, nearly opposite the county in which we discovered it, and in a somewhat similar situation. *I*de *Marsh. Ent. Brit.*











# PLATE CCCXCI.

## GRYLLUS FLAVIPES.

YELLOW-LEGGED GRASS-HOPPER

HEMIPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Head inflected, armed with jaws: feelers filiform: antennæ usually setaceous, or filiform: wings four, deflected, convolute, the lower ones plaited: posterior legs formed for leaping: claws double.

\* *Section Gryllus. Antennæ filiform: feelers equal, and filiform: tail simple.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Thorax above, and wing-cases brown: anterior margin greenish-yellow: posterior thighs yellow, beneath sanguineous; flanks yellowish.

GRYLLUS FLAVIPES: thorace supra elytrisque brunneis: margine anteriori viridi-flavis, femoribus posterioribus subtus sanguineis tibiisque flavis. *Linn. Syst. Nat. Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat. 2088. n. 230.*

---

We are much inclined to suspect that this beautiful species of Gryllus has not been delineated by any author, although it is one of the Linnæan

Linnaean insects, and on that account more likely to have been noticed than many others. Linnaeus saw it in the museum of Lesh, from whence he describes it very accurately as an European insect, in his *Systema Naturæ*, and it appears likewise in *Museum Leskeianum*. It is rather singular that Fabricius does not mention it.

This is probably a rare species on the continent, or at least it would appear so from the silence of continental Entomologists respecting it. As a British Insect *Gryllus flavipes* is uncommon, having been hitherto found only by one or two collectors: they met with it in the vicinity of London, and speak of it as a species peculiar to marshy places. Found about the latter part of July.

Both sexes are represented in our plate in their natural size, and in a flying position in order to display their wings in the most picturesque point of view.











# PLATE CCCXCH.

## FIG. I. I.

### PHALÆNA CRAMERELLA.

CRAMER'S TINEA-MOTH.

LEPIDOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ tapering gradually from the base : wings in general deflected when at rest. Fly by night.

\* TINEA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings filvery, with three transverse, brownish, golden bands ; and a black subocellated dot at the tip.

TINEA CRAMERELLA : alis argenteis : lineolis obliquis marginalibus fasciis punctoque apicis atro. *Fabr. Ent. Syst. T. 3. p. 2. p. 327. f. p. 173.*

---

This we have every reason to believe must be the insect intended by Fabricius for his species Cramerella, allowing that his description was taken from a wasted specimen, in which the transverse bands across the wings appeared less distinct than in the insect we have figured. He speaks

of it as a minute species, and as an inhabitant of England. We have frequently taken it on ferns, and low herbage at the skirts of woods.

---

## FIG. II. II.

## PHALÆNA BLANCARDELLA.

BLANCARD'S TINEA MOTH.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings golden, with a silvery space at the tip, and seven marginal spots.

TINEA BLANCARDELLA: alis auratis: lineola apicis maculisque septem marginalibus argenteis. *Fabr. Ent. Syst. T. 3. p. 2. p. 327. sp. 175.*

---

Described by Fabricius as an English insect, from the cabinet of Yeats. This has the same haunts as the preceding, and is equally common.

---

## FIG. III. III.

## PHALÆNA EMARGINELLA.

CINEREOUS NOTCH-WING TINEA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

TINEA EMARGINELLA. Anterior wings linear, and deeply emarginated at the outer edge: greyish: apex streaked with fuscous.

This

This species is found in Kent; it is very rare, and apparently undescribed by any author. There are several species of the Tortrix family that have the outer edge of the anterior wings emarginate, and are known among English collectors by the trivial epithet of Notch-wing Moths, but we do not recollect to have observed the same circumstance in any of the Tinea tribe before: some few of the smaller species have the edges of the wings jagged, or indented, but not exactly in this manner.





1









# PLATE CCCXCIII.

## CERAMBYX SCALARIS.

### YELLOW INDENTED-LINE CERAMBYX.

#### COLEOPETRA.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ fetaceous: eyes lunate, and embracing the base of the antennæ: thorax generally spinous, or gibbous: wing cases somewhat linear.

\* *Section Saperda. Thorax unarmed, subcylindrical.*

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER

#### AND

#### SYNONYMS.

Black, with an indented futural yellow line, and yellow dots on the wing cases: antennæ moderate.

CERAMBYX SCALARIS: mutico subcylindrico, coleoptris linea futurali dentata, punctisque flavis, antennis medio-cribus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 632. 55.—*Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat. T.* 1. p. 4. 1837. 55.—*Marsh. Ent. Brit. T.* 1. 329. n. 8.

CERAMBYX FLAVOVIRIDIS. *De Geer, Inf.* 5. p. 77. n. 14.

LEPTURA SCALARIS. *Linn. Faun. Suec.* 697.

SAPERDA SCALARIS. *Fabr. Syst. Ent.* 184. 2.—*Sp. Inf.* 1. 231. 2.—*Mant.* 1. 147. 2.—*Ent. Syst.* 307. 2.  
*Panz. Ent. Germ.* 256. 2.

This

This very beautiful insect is recorded as a British species of *Cerambyx*, upon the authority of T. Swainson, Esq. of the Custom-house, who found a specimen of it in Dover-place, Surrey, some years ago. Previous to that time it was perfectly well known to the continental naturalists as an European insect, but it does not appear to be considered as a common species in any country.

The smallest figure shews the natural size of this insect : an enlarged representation is also given in order to exhibit the species to more advantage.









# PLATE CCCXCIV.

## CERAMBYX NEBULOSUS.

CLOUDED CERAMBYX.

COLEOPETRA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ fetaceous: eyes lunate, and embracing the base of the antennæ: thorax generally spinous, or gibbous: wing-cafes somewhat linear.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Thorax spinous: wing-cafes fastigate, dotted, and banded with black: antennæ long.

CERAMBYX NEBULOSUS: thorace spinoso, elytris fastigiatis: punctis fasciisque nigris, antennis longioribus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 627. 29.—*Fn. Suec.* 650.—*It. gotl.* 173.—*Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat. T. 1. p. 4.* 1821. *sp.* 29.

CERAMBYX NEBULOSUS. *Fab. Syst. Ent.* 168. 20.—*Sp. Inf.* 1. 215. 26.—*Mant.* 1. 134. 36.—*Ent. Syst. T. 1. p. 2.* 261. 35.

CERAMBYX NEBULOSUS. *Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. 1. p.* 325. *sp.* 2.

Le Capricorne noir marbré de gris.—Et *Cerambyx niger*, elytris vellere cinereo marmoratis, antennis pedibusque cinereo intersectis. *Geoffr.* 1. 204. *sp.* 7.

Cerambyx

*Cerambyx nebulosus* is an insect of interesting figure, and under the lens of an opake microscope, appears very elegant. Geoffroy in his *Histoire Abrégée des Insectes*, observes that it has been found upon willows. Fabricius and Gmelin say it lives in the trunks of pines, and it is asserted to be highly injurious to the bark and timber of those trees in some countries. It is not one of our rarest insects in England, though far from common.











# PLATE CCCXCV.

## LEPTURA DORSALIS.

YELLOW BROAD-BANDED LEPTURA.

COLEOPETRA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ fetaceous: head exerted: eyes roundish, or oval and not embracing the base of the antennæ: thorax roundish, attenuated in front, and sometimes spinous or toothed: body oblong.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Black: wing-cases with a broad transverse yellow band: tip and two marginal spots ferruginous.

LEPTURA DORSALIS: nigra, elytris flavo-fasciatis: apice maculifque duabus marginalibus ferrugineis. *Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. 1. p. 343. 7.*



Leptura dorsalis was first discovered near Manchester, by Mr. Philips, of that place. It is a rare insect, and seldom to be met with in English cabinets. Mr. Marshall describes the male as being eight lines in length, and the female ten.

This is a very elegant species, and has not been figured by any author.

## FIG. II.

## LEPTURA LAMED.

## FLEXUOUS-STRIPE LEPTURA.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Thorax spinous, pubescent: wing-veins fastigiate, livid, with a narrow stripe down the middle, and a spot behind, dusky.

STENOCORUS LAMED: thorax spinoso pubescente, elytris fastigiatas lividis: tænia obscura longitudinali sinuata.  
*Fabr. Ent. Syst. T. 1. p. 2. 293. 82. n. 2.*

STENOCORUS LAMED. *Panz. Faun. Inf. Germ.*

---

This is one of our rarest, and most interesting species of British Lepturæ. The specimen from which our figure is taken, we found in the English cabinet of the late Mr. Drury. It has not been hitherto described or noticed by any author as a British insect.











# PLATE CCCXCVI.

## SIREX JUVENCUS.

BLUE-BODIED TAILED-WASP.

HYMENOPTERA.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

Mandible thick, horny, truncated at the tip, and denticulated: jaw incurvated, pointed, cylindrical, and ciliated: feelers four, posterior pair longest, and thicker towards the extremity: antennæ filiform, of more than twenty-four equal joints: sting exerted, stiff, and ferrated: abdomen sessile, and terminating in a point: wings lanceolate.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

AND

### SYNONYMS.

Abdomen deep blue: head and thorax greenish black, and villous.

SIREX JUVENCUS: abdomine atro-cærulefcente, thorace villoso unicolore. *Linn. Faun. Suec.* 1575.—*Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 929. 3.—*Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2672. *Fabr. Spec. inf.* 1. p. 419. n. 6.—*Mant. inf.* 1. p. 257. n. 8.—*Ent. Syst. T.* 2. p. 126. 9.

Urocerus. *Schæff. icon. t.* 205. f. 3.  
*Sulz. hist. Inf. t.* 26. f. 9. 10.

---

We possess an English specimen of this very scarce and beautiful insect, *Sirex Juvencus*, in the cabinet of the late Mr. Drury, but  
whether

whether he caught it himself, or in what manner he obtained it, is entirely unknown to us.—However, a second specimen of the same insect, upon which we may be allowed to speak with more confidence, was lately communicated to us by Mr. Milton, engraver; who caught it as it rested against a window in one of the upper apartments of his house in Martlett's Court, Bow Street.—It is not undeserving of remark to the early entomologist, that many of our most choice, and rare insects, have occurred by accident in similar situations, and have never perhaps been found in any other.

This insect inhabits woods. There is a variety of it with yellow antennæ instead of black, and which sometimes has the legs yellowish instead of rufous.

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Phalæna

# I N D E X.

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V-albana, Phalæna	-	-	-	371	1.
venator, Cimex	-	-	-	375	
24-punctata, Coccinella	-	-	-	362	4. 5.

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